

52 MAY 3 1961

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WASH. FIELD

210150

URGENT

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1-25-61 (Rev. 1-25-61)

File 105-10920 (419)

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
FBI

Date: 4/21/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Ingram	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)

1st agency dissemination unclass. filed per OGA letter 6/14/04. AUC 60290 RCB/TEG/clw
6/24/04

FROM: SAC, WFO (97-1017)

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
IS - CUBA

[redacted] closed to the Bureau are nine copies of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above.

The identity of the informant mentioned in the letterhead memorandum is [redacted] (C)

The enclosed letterhead memorandum is classified "Confidential" inasmuch as it reveals our [redacted] (C)

and because the information reported could reasonably result in identification of a confidential informant of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

3 - Bureau (Encs. 9) ENCLOSURE 8/25/04
2 - WFO
(1-105-39771)

CLASSIFIED BY NLS/TEG-60267-AA6
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 46 8/29/2009
AS amended

JES:maj
(5)

Copy to: CIA/State [redacted] OSI/G2
by routing slip for info
Dated 4-24-61 by RAM/SK

AIRTEL

DATE: 6/21/04
CLASSIFIED BY NLS/TEG-60267-AA6
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X.3 (1/6) 6/21/29

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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

APR 26 1961

Approved: 62 MAY 1 1961 Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☒ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available release to you.

Section 552

Section 552a

☒ (b)(1)

☐ (b)(7)(A)

☐ (d)(5)

☐ (b)(2)

☐ (b)(7)(B)

☐ (j)(2)

☐ (b)(3)

☐ (b)(7)(C)

☐ (k)(1)

☐ (b)(7)(D)

☐ (k)(2)

☐ (b)(7)(E)

☐ (k)(3)

☐ (b)(7)(F)

☐ (k)(4)

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☐ (b)(8)

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☐ (b)(5)

☐ (b)(9)

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☐ (b)(6)

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☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to the subject of your request or the subject of your request is listed in the title only.

☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

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REF ID: A62

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

8/25/64

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DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 6 8/25/2029
AS Amended

TELETYPE

All OGA references pgs 1, 5 & 6 unclassified per letter 6/14/04.
Aug 60290 BCB/TCB/WN. 6/24/04

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Parsons	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Malone	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Ingram	
Miss Gandy	

DATE: 6/21/04
CLASSIFIED BY: [redacted]
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X3.3(6) 4/21/29

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URGENT 4-20-61 7-10 PM EST TD

TO DIRECTOR, FBI /109-12-210/

FROM SACS MIAMI /105-3902/ 6 PAGES

CUBAN SITUATION. /INTERNAL SECURITY-CUBA/ IS CUBA. REMYTEL TODAY. TODAY

[redacted] ADVISED HE PERSONALLY
HEARD AT ABOUT ELEVEN THIRTY LAST NIGHT SHORT WAVE BROADCAST ON
SAME FREQUENCY AS [redacted] WHICH REPORTED LIBERATION FORCES WERE
IN ESCAMBRAY MOUNTAINS, CUBA, WITH GOOD EQUIPMENT. BROADCAST
APPEALED TO PEOPLE FOR HELP AND STATED TIME HAD ARRIVED FOR THEM TO
DEFECT AND SUPPORT LIBERATION FORCES. IT ANNOUNCED THIS WAS ONLY
BEGINNING AND THEY WERE WAITING FOR REST OF INVASION FORCES.
BROADCAST LASTED LESS THAN TEN MINUTES AND ANNOUNCED WOULD RETURN
TO AIR LATER. [redacted] FURNISHED THIS INFO CONFIDENTIALLY AND STATED

[redacted] BECAUSE OF THIS STATED HE WAS NOT
POSITIVE BROADCAST ACTUALLY TRANSMITTED FROM CUBA. ADVISED
REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL ANNOUNCED AT NINE AM TODAY THAT LIBERATION

END PAGE ONE

55 MAY 3 1961

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PAGE TWO

FORCES WERE IN ESCAMBRAY, SWEEPED THERE BY CASTRO FORCES, BUT INVASION HAD NOT YET BEGUN. COUNCIL ACKNOWLEDGED THAT MANY INFILTRATORS HAD BEEN KILLED INITIALLY. AT TWELVE THIRTY PM TODAY [REDACTED] ADVISED INRA RADIO STATION, HAVANA, ADVISED PEOPLE OF HAVANA TO REMAIN IN THEIR HOMES BECAUSE OF GUNFIRE IN STREETS. TODAY [REDACTED] CUBAN RADIO AMATEUR, HIALEAH, FLA., WHO HAS MONITORED CUBAN GOVT AND REGULAR BROADCAST FREQUENCIES SINCE BEGINNING INVASION, STATED HAS NOTED ALL CUBAN STATIONS MAKING NORMAL TRANSMISSIONS. HAS BEEN NOTABLE LACK OF CUBAN AMATEUR RADIO ACTIVITY. IS OF OPINION CUBAN RADIO AMATEURS MOBILIZED BY GOVT AND PRESENTLY OPERATING AS STATIONS OF CUBAN RED CROSS WITH ALL STATIONS IDENTIFYING SELVES WITH CALL LETTERS CMCR AND APPROPRIATE ZONE NUMBER. HAS RECOGNIZED VOICES OF VARIOUS AMATEURS PERSONALLY KNOWN TO HIM NOW OPERATING ON THIS NETWORK. THIS MORNING HE HEARD THESE STATIONS RECEIVE INSTRUCTIONS FROM CONTROL STATION AT HAVANA NOT TO PASS MESSAGES OF PERSONAL NATURE BUT HANDLE ONLY RED CROSS BUSINESS. TODAY [REDACTED] WHO HAS BEEN MONITORING VARIOUS CUBAN GOVT AND AMATEUR FREQUENCIES, REPORTED HAS HEARD NO UNUSUAL MESSAGES. ALL STATIONS APPEAR OPERATING NORMALLY AND HE HAS BEEN UNABLE EFFECT ANY CONTACT WITH ANY CUBAN RADIO AMATEURS OPERATING

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b7C

b2
b7D

END PAGE TWO

*Potential Security
INFORMANT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PAGE THREE

ON REGULAR AMATEUR FREQUENCIES. NOTED THERE APPEARS TO BE NO VOICE TRANSMISSION ON PART OF AMATEURS AT PRESENT AND HE OBSERVED ONLY FEW AMATEURS SENDING IN MORSE CODE. MIAMI MONITORED FOLLOWING PERTINENT BROADCASTS TODAY. OFFICIAL CUBAN COMMUNIQUE NO. FOUR, NINE FORTY AM. ~~QUOTE~~ AS OF FIVE THIRTY PM APR. NINETEEN BY DIRECT ATTACK THE CUBAN GOVT FORCES TOOK THE LAST POSITION, PLAYA TIRON, HELD BY THE INVADING ARMY. THE REMAINING INVASION FORCES FLED INTO A SWAMPY AREA FROM WHICH THEY WILL NOT BE ABLE TO ESCAPE.

THUS IN A SPACE OF SEVENTYTWO HOURS THE REVOLUTIONARY ARMY WAS ABLE TO COMPLETELY DEFEAT AN ARMY WHICH THE IMPERIALIST YANQUI TOOK MAY MONTHS TO FORM. IN THE DEFEAT OF THE INVASION FORCES LARGE QUANTITIES OF ARMS WERE CAPTURED, ARMS MADE IN THE UNITED STATES, ALSO SOME SHERMAN TANKS WERE CAPTURED AND ALL OF THE AIRPLANES WHICH SUPPORTED THE INVADERS WERE SHOT DOWN. SOME OF THE INVADERS TRIED TO ESCAPE IN BOATS BUT WERE SUNK. FULL DETAILS WILL BE FURNISHED TO THE CUBAN PEOPLE LATER. SIGNED ~~FIDEL CASTRO~~ ~~BUZ~~ CDTE IN CHIEF ~~UNQUOTE~~. ALSO OF INTEREST WAS BROADCAST OF RADIO CUBA LIBRE NINE THIRTY, APPROX., TODAY, IN WHICH STATED THE CASSUE WAS NOT LOST AND THAT INVADERS HAD JOINED OTHER FIGHTERS IN HILLS. IT CAUTIONED CUBAN PEOPLE NOT TO DESPAIR. ALSO COMMENTED RE YESTERDAYS STORY OF AMERICAN AVIATOR SHOT DOWN WHO PURPORTEDLY

END PAGE THREE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PAGE FOUR

LIVED BOSTON. STATED CASTRO LIED AND INVESTIGATION BY U. S. GOVT
PROVED NO SUCH PERSON LIVED AT ADDRESS GIVEN AND LICENSE NOT CORRECT.

Cuba
F12 HE REPORTED USE OF MIG PLANES BY CASTRO FORCES, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED], WHO
ARRIVED U. S. APRIL FIRST, LAST, AFTER ACTIVE IN CUBAN UNDERGROUND, b7c
TODAY ADVISED ON MARCH THREE [REDACTED] AT PAN AMERICAN
DOCKS, HAVANA, RUSSIAN SHIP WITH SIX CRATES APPROX. FORTY FEET BY
TWENTY FEET BY TWENTY FEET. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] INDICATING CRATES CONTAINED SIX MIG AIRPLANES.

[REDACTED] TOLD [REDACTED] TWO OTHER MIGS UNLOADED FEW DAYS PREVIOUSLY
AT SAME DOCK. THIS BEING TRANSMITTED BUREAU TODAY FOR DISSIMINATION
UNDER CAPTION MILITARY AND NAVAL MATTERS, CUBA. IN FURTHER CONFIR-
MATION OF THIS, NOTED ON APR. SEVENTEEN UNDATED PIECE OF PAPER

SIGNED BY [REDACTED] UNEXPLAINABLY RECEIVED IN OFFICIAL MAIL OF b7c
[REDACTED] AIRLINES, MIAMI, FROM CUBA. NOTE STATED AMONG OTHER THINGS THAT
MIG EIGHTEEN PLANES HAD BEEN LANDED IN CUBA. THIS INFO
MITTD FOR DISSMENATION APRIL NINETEEN UNDER CAPTION MILITARY
VL MATTERS, CUBA. AT ELEVEN AM TODAY [REDACTED] (g)
D UNIDENTIFIED RADIO STATION HAD JUST BROADCAST THAT MIG b1
FIGHTING IN CUBA HAD DEPARTED FROM MEXICO. [REDACTED] HAS (g)

GE FOUR

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

IVE

ED WITHOUT SUCCESS TO OBTAIN CONFIRMATION. TODAY [REDACTED]

b7c

CONFIDENTIALLY ADVISED MAIN

b7D

ONARY EFFORT IN CUBA BEING DIRECTED TOWARD ORIENTE PROVINCE.

PROVINCE EXPEDITION CONSTITUTED PRIMARILY DIVERSIONARY ACTION

AWAY ATTENTION FROM ORIENTE. THIS ASSAULT BEING

ON TWO FRONTS, WITH [REDACTED] LEADING INITIAL FORCE

UT TWO HUNDRED MEN ON SOUTH SIDE ORIENTE, AND [REDACTED]

G INITIAL FORCE OF THREE HUNDRED ON NORTH SIDE. [REDACTED]

b7c

CKED AND PERSONALLY ACQUAINTED WITH EVERY MEMBER OF [REDACTED] GROUP. b7D

EXPECTED RECEIVE ADDITIONAL SUPPORT OF FIVE THOUSAND MEN

ATED WITH UNDERGROUND IN CUBA, WHILE [REDACTED] EXPECTED RECEIVE

ONAL THREE THOUSAND. [REDACTED] WILL EMERGE AS OVERALL MILITARY LEADER

INER MOVEMENT ACCOMPLISHED. CONTINUAL RADIO COMMUNICATION

MAINTAINED WITH BOTH FRONTS AND CURRENT REPORTS HIGHLY

b7c

BLE. [REDACTED] GROUP REPORTED BOTH HIGHWAY AND RAIL CONTACT ON

IDE ORIENTE SEVERED THROUGH COMPLETE DESTRUCTION OF TWO VITAL

S. ONLY SLIGHT CASUALTIES REPORTED SUFFERED BY INVASIONARY GROUPS

ENTE. RECRUITING CONTINUES AT RAPID PACE, MIAMI, WITH COUPLE

D VOLUNTEERS FROM N.Y., MANY DESCRIBED AS ROUGHNECKS AND

GE FIVE

*Frente Revolucionario Democrático,
C.I.A. "chip" organization.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

IX

ORE UNACCEPTABLE. [REDACTED] EXPLAINED THAT SHORTLY AFTER
E SECURED BY INITIAL FORCES THE TOTAL COMPLEMENT WILL LAND
OVISIONAL GOVT THEN BE ESTABLISHED. MIAMI WILL CONTINUE
P BUREAU ADVISED ALL PERTINENT DEVELOPMENTS.

b7C
b7D

~~TION PAGE FOUR LINE 17 SHOULD BE TRANSMITTED~~
D ACK PLS

33 PM OK FBI WA RAC

C

MR. BELMONT

[Signature]
DISSEMINATION TO: state,
CIA + MILITARY

U6B 57 2

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ - 1

4/25/61

DATE: 6/21/04

CLASSIFIED BY ~~ALLS/FCG-60267-100~~

DECLASSIFY ON: 25X3.3(6) 6/21/04

Airtel

CLASSIFIED BY ~~ALLS/FCG-60267-100~~

DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 6/25/2009

To: SAC, New York

AS Amended

From: Director, FBI (109-12-210)

CUBAN SITUATION
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

Political Matters

ReButel 1/4/61 and Buairtel 1/10/61

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- 1 - WFO
- 1 - Miami
- 1 - Tampa
- 1 - Philadelphia
- 1 - Boston
- 1 - Los Angeles
- 1 - San Francisco
- 1 - Baltimore
- 1 - New Orleans
- 1 - Houston
- 1 - San Juan
- 1 - Savannah
- 1 - Mobile
- 1 - Chicago
- 1 - Norfolk

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EX-114

REC-95

109-12-210-2920

19 APR 26 1961

RAM:dcv
(20)

Tolson _____
Parsons _____
Mohr 1 - 100-357681-210 (Cuban Defectors)
Belmont _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

MAILED 19

APR 26 1961

COMM-FBI

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

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Airtel to SAC, New York
Re: CUBAN SITUATION
(109-12-210)

NOTE:

[REDACTED]

b1

(c) It is noted that we would want to get clearance from State Department in the normal instance, also, and it was not intended that the blanket clearance should run for indefinite period.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
APR 24 1961

TELETYPE

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DECLASSIFIED BY ALC 60290 BCF/RSW ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP (S) OF Classification
ON 6/2/04 DATE 11/18/82

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Evans _____
Mr. Malone _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Ingram _____
Miss Gandy _____

URGENT 4-24-61 12-09 PM REW

TO DIRECTOR 1109-12-2101

FROM SAC, TAMPA 1105-3651

1 PAGE

POLITICAL MATTERS
CUBAN SITUATION, IS - CUBA. FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE, IS - CUBA,

RA - CUBA. TAMPA BAY CHAPTER FPCC HELD MEETING TEN TO TWELVE A. M.

APRIL TWENTYTHREE LAST IN JOSE MARTI PARK, TAMPA.

REPORTS SEVENTYFIVE PERSONS ATTENDED AND [REDACTED] OF
TAMPA FPCC, MADE SPEECH STATING CUBANS HAVE NOTHING TO FEAR, THAT
THE PEOPLE IN CUBA ARE FREE, AND THAT QUOTE AS WE STAND HERE IN
JOSE MARTI PARK, WHICH IS OWNED BY THE REPUBLIC OF CUBA, WE ARE IN
THE FREEST PLACE IN THE UNITED STATES UNQUOTE. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] TO NEW YORK FOR FPCC ANNIVERSARY
DINNER APRIL TWENTYEIGHT NEXT. MEETING WAS ORDERLY AND NO INCIDENTS

REPORTED (u)

END

EX 101

8944 CORR TO DIRECTOR, FBI 1109-12-2101

12-14 PM OK FBI WA MSB

TU DISC

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APR 27 1961

CLASS. BY SP8

DATE OF REVIEW 10/19/82

CA 209376

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

58 MAY 1 1961

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)

DATE: 4/24/61

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (109-112)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6/21/04 BY AUC 60290 BEE/JCG/KSU

SUBJECT: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS-CUBA
IS-CUBA

Enclosed herewith are 9 copies of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above.

1st Agency dissemination unclassified per letter 6/14/04. AUC 60290 BEE/JCG/KSU 6/24/04

This memorandum contains information concerning Cornucopia, an organization formed in NYC. BSS, NYCPD, advised that this organization was organized in the fall of 1959 by approximately 12 individuals for the purpose of discussing political issues. It appears to be a Civil Rights type organization ready to espouse current popular causes.

Concerning the meeting on Cuba held by this organization on 4/20/61 in NYC,

He also was the principal speaker at the meeting.

Also enclosed for the Bureau is a pamphlet issued by Cornucopia entitled "Political Manifesto" and dated May, 1960. This pamphlet was made available at the 4/20/61 meeting.

REC-37

- 2 - Bureau (109-12-210) (Encls. 10) (RM)
1 - New York (100-144666) (CORNUCOPIA)
1 - New York
1 - New York (109-112)

APR 27 1961

JPH:jw
(5)

63 MAY 4 1961

NAT. INT. SEC.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New York, New York

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED Re: Foreign Political Matters-Cuba
DATE 6/21/87 BY AUC 60290 RGE/RG/KW Internal Security-Cuba

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in
the past on May 20, 1960, made available a circular ~~and~~ distributed
to him at [redacted]

This circular
entitled "Salute to the Summit but the Summit has Collapsed" was
issued by Cornucopia, 290 Riverside Drive, New York, New York,
and labeled Cornucopia leaflet number 1. The circular concerns
itself with the fact that the Summit Conference has apparently
collapsed and goes on to deplore the lack of agreement on nuclear
testing by the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist
Republics. It ends with the words "Not Salute to the Summit
but End Nuclear Tests is our proper slogan!"

b2
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On April 10, 1961, [redacted]

[redacted] made available to Special
Agent [redacted] a circular picked up on the New York Transit
entitled "Hands Off Cuba" issued by Cornucopia and labeled Cornucopia
leaflet number 2. The circular states that the American Government
is treating Cuba as if it was a parcel of United States real estate
and that the ruin of Cuba is to be its punishment for the crime of
confiscating American property. The circular indicates that the
cry of Communism in Cuba is a false cry and dictates a number of
policies that should be followed by the United States in Cuba.
It suggests that Congressmen, and President Kennedy
should be written to in support of these proposals.

b7C

On April 18, 1961, [redacted] Bureau
of Special Services, New York City Police Department, furnished a
circular to Special Agent [redacted] which circular is
entitled "Civil Defense-Is Anyone Fooled". This circular is
co-sponsored by Cornucopia and the Greater New York Society for the
Prevention of Cruelty to the Human Animal. The circular is a
critical appraisal of the air raid drills conducted in New York
City and indicates that going into a bomb shelter would not save
anyone from the H Bomb, and evacuating the population out of New York
would be impossible. Therefore, Civil Defense is useless and should
be abolished.

b7C

This document contains neither recommendations nor
conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is
loaned to your agency. It and its contents are not to be distributed
outside your agency.

104-12-510-2722
ENCLOSURE

Foreign Political Matters-Cuba
Internal Security-Cuba

On April 13, 1961, [REDACTED] made available a newspaper clipping appearing in the "Village Voice" (a Greenwich Village newspaper) of April 6, 1961, on page 6. This clipping, paid for by Cornucopia, was an excerpt taken from Cornucopia leaflet number 2 on Cuba. The clipping indicates that leaflets would be made available to anyone requesting such from Cornucopia, 290 Riverside Drive, New York, New York.

b7C

in the [REDACTED] past, [REDACTED] who has furnished reliable information advised on April 19, 1961, that a [REDACTED] Academy Hall, Broadway and 14th Street, for the evening of April 20, 1961. [REDACTED] for Cornucopia and was for the purposes of holding a meeting concerning Cuba. [REDACTED]

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b7C

On the evening of April 20, 1961, Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] attended the above meeting held by Cornucopia at Academy Hall. Approximately 30 persons were in the audience and [REDACTED] was the only speaker. He spoke for approximately one and one half hours and held a discussion period of approximately one hour. His speech concerned itself entirely with Cuba and the invasion of Cuba by counter-revolutionaries. His talk was slanted strongly toward the pro-CASTRO Government and he declared that the present Cuban Government is the only true democracy in the western hemisphere. He indicated that the current invasion of Cuba was planned and directed by the United States Government and deplored the fact that this government would take such direct action in the personal affairs of another country. He ended by requesting those persons present agree that the organization send a telegram to President Kennedy deploring the United States Government's action concerning Cuba.

b7C

A number of circulars were distributed at the meeting all decrying the President and the present United States policy toward Cuba and repeating much of the material in the above-mentioned Cornucopia leaflet number 2. Also made available at this meeting was a pamphlet issued by Cornucopia entitled "A Political Manifesto" dated May, 1960.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/21/04 BY AUC 60280 BCE/TG/aw

A POLITICAL MANIFESTO

May 1960

CORNUCOPIA
290 Riverside Drive
New York 25, N. Y.

A POLITICAL MANIFESTO

For thousands of years tormented humanity has labored at the solution of the disconsolate and trivial problems of how to eat, dwell, and live in security. For thousands of years it has found itself the victim of enslavement and exploitation, of war and conquest; for thousands of years, it has yearned for deliverance from overwhelming evils. But the problems of humanity could in the last analysis find only partial and temporary regulation as long as it was not possible to produce sufficient goods to satisfy the wants of more than a minority of mankind. This decisive difficulty was only removed by the Industrial Revolution, whose maturation has now brought humanity to a crucial stage in history. Now at last it is possible in principle for all to attain a life abundant in material wealth and free from the age-old burden of routine labor; yet society as presently organized cannot realize this possibility. Thus, our age is one of colossal contradictions between what is and what can be. Starvation, poverty, and backwardness exist in conjunction with gigantic stockpiles of unsaleable food. Science promises an era of unlimited power while threatened doom in the form of the H-bomb hangs over the world. A pervasive atmosphere of decay testifies to the fact that the present social order is no longer capable of dealing effectively with the fundamental problems of human existence.

The Promise of Abundance and the Catastrophe of Abundance

The development of science and technology has placed at human disposal a vast machine of production. For the first time in history, it has become feasible to resolve the fundamental social problems which arose from a general insufficiency of material wealth, at the same time that the burden of routine labor is lifted from mankind. Thus it is possible to advance to a new stage of history, distinguished from all previous history by mankind's freedom to pursue a rational course unimpelled by blind economic fatality. However, under present social conditions, the promise of abundance appears in paradoxical form as the threat of overproduction. To deal with this threat, no means has been found other than the organization of systematic waste. The mass unemployment of the thirties was replaced only by the waste of lives and resources which was World War II. Similarly, the only possible "solution" to the continued threat of overproduction in the post-war period was the development of a permanent war economy.

Thus, the very technological progress which provides the possibility of a general social advance threatens, if this advance is blocked, to bring about immense calamities. Efforts to stabilize the economy in the face of a constant threat of overproduction result in the growth of artificial enclaves (primarily those which constitute the war economy)

which in turn contribute powerfully to an anti-social development. Once come into existence, such artificial enclaves become the foci of extremely powerful social interests, interests which by virtue of their inability to survive under "normal" circumstances, must as a matter of course be driven to the incessant demand for the continuation, indeed the enlargement, of the anti-social mechanisms on which their existence depends. Thus, like a cancer upon society, there grows an interest, influential, wealthy, and powerful, which of its own nature can do nothing but poison society at large, and, in its perpetual hunger for additional resources, starve the useful parts of the social tissue. Ultimately, the rest of society can not avoid being drawn into dependence upon the artificial, anti-social economic institutions. Economic security, even for the largest corporations and combines, becomes a matter of proximity to and influence over the state organs of the war economy.

In this way the coalescence of centralized state and economic power so characteristic for the twentieth century is accelerated and brought to a state of increased perfection. The centralization of anti-social power provides the basis for the growth of totalitarianism, into which any sufficient strain threatens to precipitate society. The fact must be faced that the modern totalitarian systems, typified by German Fascism and the Stalinist system in Russia, are not accidental phenomena but represent an entirely natural alternate development for modern society. Indeed, the delicately balanced system of parliamentary democracy is unstable, and with the maturation of any one of its social problems may collapse into totalitarianism. Thus, the totalitarian alternative will always remain a present danger for society until current social conditions have been fundamentally altered. The tendency in certain periods for a thawing, always partial and temporary, of the totalitarian system, or for the temporary stabilization of the parliamentary system, should not be allowed to obscure the fact that a change of conditions can cause the revival of the most extreme totalitarian measures, as for instance the Nazi death-camps or the Stalinist system of slave labor. Thus, for instance, the United States was led under the pressure of circumstance provided by the Second World War to the partition and proposed pastoralization of Germany, to the attitude of "unconditional surrender," to the atomic bombing of the Japanese civilian population; during the Korean war to an atmosphere of purge and the construction of significant portions of the purge apparatus of totalitarianism; during the Indo-Chinese war to nearly-implemented proposals for the use of the atomic bomb.

Democratic Control of Production.

Modern society has characteristically fragmented social life, leaving few significant bonds between men besides purely economic relationships. An amorphous mass of citizens finds itself surmounted by a ruling economic and political bureaucracy, which tends to perpetuate

general structurelessness as the natural environment of its own centralized power. The individual citizen thus faces directly the utterly imposing structure of organized power, and naturally finds it impossible to resist the demands made on him, whether these be manifested in the idiosyncracies of a state post-office, or in the horrors of an extermination camp. Other than petty evasion, the sole method of self-defense, and one by its very nature available only to few, is to find a niche in the ruling bureaucracy, hoping thereby to be able to direct its demands away from oneself; and this, of course, merely compounds the anti-social tendency. In such a situation, control of all the vital institutions of society inevitably comes into the hands of the ruling minority. For the bureaucracy, the citizenry exists only as a factor in a plan, an object of administration and exploitation, to be placated, forced, or exterminated according to circumstance and expediency; the social productive apparatus exists merely as a weapon for the perpetuation of narrow advantages. Hence originates the tragic blockage of social advance. What is then necessary is to wrest the mechanism of production from the hands of this minority and to place it under democratic control. Under modern conditions, this is only possible if control of each individual productive enterprise is vested jointly in the hands of those who work in that enterprise.

Each enterprise from the largest factory to the smallest farm or shop would then become a republic founded on universal suffrage; every participant, whether an unskilled or a highly skilled laborer, a clerk, a manager, or any combination of these, would have a vote. This first but far-reaching step would call the whole populace into the arena of economic control; the social mechanism which collects vast political powers into the hands of a narrow minority would at once be destroyed, and the anti-social developments described above, which depend on a prior monopolization of the social wealth, obviated. Such a historic step would establish the basis for a new society, and make possible a direct advance of mankind to the life of abundance latent within modern technology.

Upon democratic control of production as a foundation, a social and political system, taking full advantage of technological possibilities, will have to grow and to evolve. Thus, general structures representative of the community at large, as distinct from the community in its severality, will have to be developed to coordinate and mediate the activities and interests of individual sectors; these bodies will have a scope determined by the actual range of interdependence of separate activities. However, it would be a basic error of policy, and one that could have the most negative consequences, to permit these coordinating bodies to usurp fundamental power over the individual enterprises. It is exactly this error that has been used to justify the policy of "nationalization," i.e. of direct integration of the controlling bureaucracies of certain lines of industry into the state. Such a policy exacerbates the anti-social tendencies of the capitalist system, perfecting that fusion between

economic and political power to which bureaucratic capitalism strives -- ironically enough, often in the name of "socialism"! What is essential for a positive social development is that the populace at large gain factual and not merely nominal control over the institutions wherein their conditions of work are determined, those institutions which they can most readily oversee, those institutions which they are in fact able to control. To vest control of the social economy in bodies more remote, depending on a representative democracy to be beneficially controlling at a distance, is in fact to drive the people out of the centers of power, and to form the basis for control by a new minority. And, by the same token, to vest economic control in the hands of those directly concerned in each enterprise, thereby guaranteeing the participation of the whole populace, provides the emergent new society with its surest immediate defense against degeneration.

The political and economic centralization of modern society results from efforts to secure advantage in the relentless competition inherent in the present social system. Its principal function is to protect the authority of the ruling minority through the construction of an ever more imposing monopoly of power. This process, once begun, forces every interest which would preserve itself to seek incorporation in the state interest. Thus centralization is compounded. This centralization, undesirable from every civic point of view, will, upon the release for social use of the entire productive apparatus, become superfluous. Thus, the general development of an improved society will follow a pattern of decentralization, the concentrated state power being at once dismembered, and its functions appropriately distributed.

However, activities which involve the nation as a whole, either inherently or as a consequence of the present historical situation, will continue to require centralized, and hence representative-democratic, organization. Thus, in the first place, the exceptional economic position of the United States as a whole relative to the rest of the world makes necessary a coordinated foreign policy aimed at raising the rest of the world to the American level in the shortest period of time. The authority which this policy brings into the hands of the American nation must, in addition, replace the authority presently derived from military preeminence. The execution of such a foreign policy necessarily involves a delicate mediation between the natural interest of the American people in using its own national product for its own economic advancement, and the equally compelling interest of the American people in advancing the world at a rate sufficient to dissipate those pressures which would otherwise compel recourse to something like the present lunatic foreign "policy" of military pressure. The policy here outlined can only be successful as a national effort of the American people. Collection of resources to implement this policy requires national taxation. Successful execution of such a policy will require an agency which can speak to the world with the national

authority of the United States. Thus, from among the manifold activities of the former state, direction of foreign policy must remain centralized.

The necessity for centralization in an additional sphere arises from the fact that the general flow of production in a society of substantially self-determining productive enterprises, related to each other through the institution of contract, requires, if this flow is not to be strangled in short order, a highly liquid system of credit. In the absence of such a system, each enterprise would inevitably hesitate to allow control over resources to slip out of its own hands into those of another party, since the seasonable promptness of repayment, if not repayment itself, is always problematical. Coupled with the circumstance that under present industrial conditions the circle of economically interdependent transactions is wide indeed, such general hesitancy would swiftly choke off great areas of production. Investment, moreover, often requires the collection of resources from society at large. These economic functions, which from their very definition are central functions relating the various productive institutions but not identical with any one of them, require a central, and hence representatively controlled agency: a national bank of commerce and investment.

It would be the height of folly to attempt to persuade oneself that the social steps here outlined would at once remove all social conflicts. But these steps would remove their character as permanent and irreconcilable differences of interest growing out of the basically exploitative nature of present society. The fundamental step of removing the obstacles to the social utilization of wealth would have been taken, and the crucial general force, the possibility of abundance, would then digest the remaining conflicts rendering them more and more innocuous. From this point of view, it is apparent that the normal processes of social adjustment through the compromise of conflicting interests would be as available to the new society as they are to present society. In fact these processes would operate with infinitely greater efficacy, owing to the immense broadening of the factually controlling social interest, and to the change in character of the remaining social conflicts from chronic conflicts to be stabilized and perpetuated, into temporary conflicts to be digested in the most painless way.

The Transition to a New Society.

The decisive change inaugurating the new society is to be the introduction of democratic control of production. Such a profound social change cannot come about until objective circumstances cast the fundamental problems of present society into an acute form, thereby focusing the immediate interest of wide sections of the populace on common concrete goals. Until such a time, stimuli for political action normally emanate from the ruling minority, and the masses, (i. e. the

populace at large) are only able to respond; the masses are then more or less malleable and influence events only in so far as their resistance determines a framework beyond which the ruling minority cannot go. In a general atmosphere of political apathy, the populace is inevitably indifferent even to the most logical exhortations and to the deepest insights of social theory. Since this situation is so familiar, it is easy to overlook the fact that modern political history actually falls into two contrasting phases, and that under suitable circumstances the relationship of the masses to their rulers is reversed. When times are ripe, the popular masses can press forward relentlessly to an immediate goal; they become capable of initiating action in their own interest to which the ruling minority must respond under threat of being swept away. Such periods of mass self-activity have been responsible for major changes in social organization in the modern era. When a social crisis has set the populace into motion, the ruling oligarchy, using its positions of power to defend a status quo ante which has become unbearable and out of which the populace at large actively seeks to advance, will appear as an intolerable obstacle to necessary measures. At this point, obtaining direct control of the loci of economic power will appear to the populace as an essential step. This step, vesting control of each enterprise in the hands of those employed there, will cut the path of retreat to the former social modes, and form the basis from which the new society will be forged.

The political battle for a new society can be joined only during one of those relatively rare historical periods when the combination of intolerable circumstances with a modicum of hope for something better rouses the masses from their normal state of political torpor; the battle can only be won in the arena of mass politics. It must always be remembered that a social advance finds its greatest source of strength in the freest and most active controlling participation of the whole people. To the extent that each is actively involved in the determination of the social destiny, a popular effort can find an infinity of resources and pervade the whole social arena, consuming all obstacles in its elemental fire. To the extent that a mass movement is forced into centralized channels, and a pool of power thereby created, it becomes possible that this power be used in a way antithetical to the true aims of the popular mass, and, at any rate, inevitable that it be used narrowly. In either case, the mass is progressively repelled from the scene, and the deadly danger created that its political struggle cease, leaving the field clear for the maneuverings of interested minorities. To avoid this danger, it is essential that active authority in any movement of social change belong to the popular masses themselves.

In the course of a social transition, various political organs of mass struggle, representatively organized, will develop. Even such bodies must not be assigned fundamental power over the individual enterprises. For, such organs inevitably decay as the crisis passes

and the mass withdraws; a residue of politically exceptional individuals is left, and to vest fundamental power in the mass organs at the height of their development is factually to vest this power in these individuals as inheritors. What is basically lacking in these organs of mass struggle is an objective and continually acting economic force which would continually renew the mass interest in and determination to maintain control over so remote a formation as a political committee. For this reason also, it is vital that direct and fundamental control of each productive enterprise be assumed jointly by those employed in said enterprise.

Political Leadership.

Mass struggle can be expected to be effective only if the masses find political leadership which is effective. The essential task of this leadership is the validation of the popular movement through the clear definition of essential policies. In the absence of leadership conscious of the possibility of a transition to a new society, (and of the grave dangers which are the reverse side of this possibility) the mass struggle will tend to become sporadic, to miss strategic moments of advance, and, finally, to fall under the influence of leaders tied by half-hidden cords to the past order of things. Thus, successful transition to a new society requires an organization, a party having this society of abundance as its explicit goal.

This organization must understand that its prime role lies almost entirely in the immediate period of a social transition. The populace at large enters actively into the political arena only in critical situations, themselves determined by historical situations over which the party can in the nature of things have no control. It is only when a social crisis impels the masses to call the very structure of society into question that the party's major objectives can find mass acceptance. In the preceding period, the role of the party, decisively circumscribed by generally unfavorable conditions, is largely theoretical and pedagogical: on the one hand, to develop a rounded understanding of world society; on the other hand, to raise to this understanding those who are capable of it. A party which aims at a social change lives and dies by the quality of its ideas. To the extent that it is able to comprehend and to predict the movement of society, it helps secure its own development on a sound basis. To the extent that its ideas stagnate and decay, its decay as an instrument of positive social change becomes inevitable. The theoretical work of the party determines its very nature. For this reason, the party must devote the greatest effort to the analysis of the social scene, must attempt to round out its understanding on every side, and to impart this understanding to its adherents. The theoretical and the pedagogical together prepare an organization capable of supplying leadership in a

period of decisive social change and of correctly assessing the complex detailed questions of policy which such a time would pose.

Meanwhile the political scene need by no means be quiescent. Many occasions can provoke popular reactions, and provide the cause for political campaigns of greatly varying magnitude and prospects of success. At one extreme are issues which affect the whole people or very broad layers of the nation, and in which basic policies of the ruling minority are intimately involved. At the other extreme are partial or local struggles of much more restricted scope. The party is in sympathy with all popular struggles which aim at a positive end. It will participate in the popular campaigns of the day to the extent that it is able to contribute to the clarification of any such campaign and to the development of understanding in individuals active in the campaign.

The party's capacity to be unreservedly for the success of a campaign will mark it out even in relatively restricted struggles. For, all reforms that are more than minimal will trespass upon fundamental interests, and sad experience has shown that merely reformist leaders are incapable of wholehearted loyalty even to their own ostensible aims. Only a party capable of understanding the fundamental social problems involved in a campaign, and independent of the minority interests which seek the campaign's frustration, can carry such a campaign through to the end. The alternative to leadership by this kind of party has been demonstrated repeatedly in the history of reform movements, indeed of mass political efforts generally. As conditions which excite popular opposition and protests develop, organizations arise which offer to lead the resulting effort. In most cases, however, these organizations show themselves to be sham protest organizations which refuse to engage in effective action, refuse to allow the formulation of effective policy, indeed, refuse to allow mass opinion to find effective voice. Thus, it is their objective role to organize and perpetuate the present impotence of every tendency of struggle against anti-social developments, through ideological disorientation, through subjecting popular discontent to the check of a leadership with connections to the centers of social oppression, etc. In this way they protect the present social order at its exposed points. It is the particular responsibility of the party to struggle against the policies of these sham protest organizations, educating those whom it can reach to the incongruence between the actual problems of society and the ludicrous politics of mendacity and bombast which emanates from such organizations.

This responsibility will be particularly important in a period of social transition, when the success of such organizations (taking on under social pressure their most "radical" poses) can if not prevented lead to the abortion of the social transition, and to the resurgence of the old anti-social institutions. These institutions would then be particularly dangerous, since the ruling oligarchy would be enraged by the near success of an attack on its power and determined to stop at nothing.

At the same time the party must recognize the tragic fact that until the masses of citizens (who out of sympathy with the overt aims of a sham protest organization form its base) are able to overcome general naivete and perceive what is necessary for the success of even a limited struggle, i. e., until a deep social crisis develops, the sham organizations represent the usual bounds of organized mass political action. Some success is still possible in limited struggle of this sort, in which, however, the party's participation, hampered by unfavorable conditions, will normally have the confined character of an example having its most immediate effect on those individuals able to overcome illusions while illusion is still general, i. e., those individuals able to comprehend the social movement as a whole. A clear understanding of its special role and sober recognition of the difficulties inherent in this role are both essential if the party is to avoid twin dangers: on the one hand, opportunistic degeneration consequent on a desperate pursuit of momentary successes and "everyday" political issues; on the other hand, despondency following from optimistic illusions.

Quite in contrast, the approach of a socially critical period will at once lift the party out of its isolation and obscurity, and put upon it the burden and opportunity of leading society through the turmoil of historic events. In such a period, the party must aim at moral, intellectual, and practical leadership, taking as its task the clear definition and effective proclamation of policy, the union of masses for well-organized, energetic struggle, and, equally important, the displacement of leadership, which, tied to the out-moded social order, aims to rescue this social order by restraining and misdirecting the efforts of the masses. The essential aim of the party's preceding theoretical work is to develop the criteria of policy which will guide it during such a social crisis. The essential purpose of its preceding organizational and pedagogical work is to prepare the body of persons which can translate such policy into the realm of the practical, providing the vital skeleton which the mass movement can endow with flesh.

The actual practical development of the new society (as distinct from its political establishment, especially the removal of obstacles) is not the task of the party, but depends for its success on the general civism of the populace, working in an atmosphere of economic abundance. Thus, the party need be concerned with the forms of a future society only in their general and especially political outline, and should not attempt to replace the efforts of a future host by its own narrow prescriptions. Subsequent to a transition, the party would have attained its main goal, and society would face new problems, so that the party's past successes would give it no automatic claim to leadership or to special insight. It is to be hoped that the party would then dissolve into the broader general mass of the civic-minded.

Internal Democracy of the Party.

The party must also recognize that, existing as it does in a corrupt society, it is entirely subject to corruption, and must seek to guard against this. In present society all institutions have a tendency to lose sight of their original aim and to become ends in themselves for those administering them. Even beginning in devotion to a progressive aim, an organization readily degenerates: perhaps, on coming into power, into an engine of social exploitation; perhaps, on finding its way blocked, into a stabilized 'protest' organization whose function is to subordinate genuine issues to the task of securing its own existence. The tendency to degeneration grows in either case out of general social competition, which forces individuals to guard personal and clique interests above all others, and to turn any position of power to this use. No purely moral resolve or constitutional oath, but only the submission of authority to the constant supervision of those over whom authority is to be exercised, can prevent an unchecked power from being used in this way. The lay-out of the party must then be such as to guarantee its members the unquestioned right to supervise the actions of its leaders in detail, to challenge their authority, to question their acts, and to seek to displace them. In practice the party must as far as possible avoid the creation of offices except temporary offices for the achievement of specific and limited purposes. It must not countenance "standing" offices which entitle their holders to an exclusive right to the performance of various functions, denying that right to all other members of the organization. The growth of such bureaucracy is often accompanied by the institution of continued payments to individuals simply as office-holders rather than for the performance of specific tasks. The creation of potentially dangerous material interests of this sort will also be avoided by the party. The party's general guiding principle will be to encourage the performance of its specialized tasks by volunteers, and the distribution of such tasks among its whole membership. Precisely that mechanism which leads to general social catastrophe, to wit, the collection of concentrated and ungoverned power in an unsupervised center, must be avoided in every phase of the day-to-day procedure of the party. For this reason, the party must continually maintain within itself what it seeks to gain for society at large, direct control by every individual over his own efforts.

In form, the party will be decentralized, each individual finding, as far as the development of the party permits, membership in an autonomous group with the particular emphases in activity (within the common aim, i. e., the common distinction between social and anti-social policies, and the practical necessity for common action in certain respects) most central to his own dedication. The party must be fully democratic, with the internal democracy of each of its constituent groups, the democratic relationship of each of these groups to the others, and each individual's guardianship of his personal rights and dignity all supplementing one another. The financial practice of the party will be in accord with the aims of its democratic organization, the creation of amorphous funds

being avoided as far as possible, and the direct control of funds by their donor being safeguarded to the greatest practical extent, through the earmarking of funds.

Literary democracy, freedom of expression, is the precondition of all other freedom. In particular, the party press must be open, the suppression of difference in political or theoretical opinion being held anathema, and each competent and relevant expression of opinion finding place. To be sure, this democratic procedure corresponds not to a diffuse attitude toward essential questions, but to an exceptionally serious and unified attitude. Indeed, it is only democratic procedure that compels careful and unifying treatment of essential questions. Since a democratic party is held together only by its shared attitudes, these attitudes must be developed into firm, generally understood doctrines. The opposite practice is that of a formally centralized organization whose compulsory 'unity' only covers up deep practical conflicts and results intellectually in a superficial lip-service which can pay the most fulsome homage to one dogma today and to its opposite tomorrow. Only by guaranteeing the expression of dissent can the party prevent the decay of its own theory into ideology concealing the real substance of centrally determined acts, and into ossified dogma ferociously determined to suppress criticism of itself, since secretly convinced of its own inability to reply successfully to freely expressed criticism.

SECRET

APR 23 1961
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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

THE INITIAL INVESTIGATORY FORCE WERE NOT
IN CONTRAST TO PREVIOUS REPORTS GIVEN BY
SOURCE DESCRIBING FAVORABLE PROGRESS
LOCAL LEADERS OF TWO EXTREMELY DISSENTED AT ATTEMPTING
TO MAINTAIN ORDERLY CONTROL OF SITUATION. NEW OR
INVESTIGATIONS SPREADING REPLY THROUGHOUT THE
ELEMENT.

BE HANDED OUT IMMEDIATELY
CONFIDENTIAL ADVISORY THAT
THE OTHER TWO AND OFFICER IN U.S.

CUBAN SITUATION, IS GUNRA, REMYTEL EARLIER TODAY. THE

FROM SAC, MIAMI

TO DIRECTOR

4-21-61 11:29 PM EST WGS

DATE: 6/2/80
CLASSIFIED BY *6052-406 (Rev. 11-80)*
DECLASSIFY ON: *25X3(1) 6/2/80*
Radio ☒ Teletype

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4-1 (Rev. 3-20-61)

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 65-163

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Tolson _____
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 Malone _____
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PAGE TWO

MIAMI

212343

[REDACTED]

AND ACCORDINGLY INFO FURNISHED BY HIM SHOULD NOT BE DISSEMINATED. THIS AFTERNOON [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

INFORMATION CONCERNING RECENT INFILTRATION OPERATION WHICH HAS ADMITTEDLY FAILED. FROM EIGHT TO TEN BOATS, ALL OF WHICH DEPARTED FROM [REDACTED] WITH EXCEPTION OF TWO, ONE OF WHICH, [REDACTED] AND THE OTHER, [REDACTED] DEPARTED FROM [REDACTED] BOATS, A RED-CROSS VESSEL, AND THE TWO ESCORTS, WERE DESTROYED BY CASTRO FORCES IN BAHIA DE GUINCHO, CUBA. HE ROUGHLY ESTIMATED THAT A TOTAL OF [REDACTED] MEN WERE INVOLVED IN THIS COMPLETE INFILTRATION TYPE OPERATION. A TOTAL OF LESS THAN [REDACTED] MADE TWO SEPARATE LANDINGS IN THE BAHIA DE OCHINOS AREA ON COAST SOUTH OF MATANZAS PROVINCE. AFTER EFFECTING SUCCESSFUL LANDINGS AND ESTABLISHING BEACHHEADS THESE TWO INFILTRATION GROUPS WERE ATTACKED BY JETS AND RUSSIAN TANKS. THESE LANDING GROUPS HAD NO AIR SUPPORT AND BOTH WERE ALMOST COMPLETELY WIPED OUT. AN ESTIMATED [REDACTED] MEN

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[REDACTED]

REQUIRE YEARS TO ACCOMPLISH SUCCESS. HE
[REDACTED] HE ALSO EXPRESSED THE OPINION THAT AN INFI-

BE DEFEATED. HE
[REDACTED] TIME HAS ARRIVED FOR A MILITARY TYPE OPERATION IF CUBA IS TO
THAT SUCCESSFUL INFILTRATION CAN NO LONGER BE ACHIEVED AND
THEIR WEAPONS INCLUDING THEIR JETS. 2: EXPRESSED AN OPINION
TRAINED AND EQUIPPED MILITARY FORCE WHICH CAN EFFECTIVELY USE
ING OBSERVATIONS. 1: THAT FIDEL CASTRO HAS EXCEEDED WELL
ALSO SOME PARATROOPERS WERE DROPPED IN CUBA. FOLLOW-
ISLE OF PINES AND IN HAVANA AREA AND SEVERAL BOMBS DROPPED.
CONFIRMATION. [REDACTED] AIR PASSES WERE MADE OVER
PINAR DEL RIO PROVINCE OF CUBA BUT HE POSSESSED NO DETAILS OR
LIEVED A SMALL LANDING HAD ALSO BEEN MADE ON SOUTH COAST OF
A POOR WELCOME UPON RETURN TO MIAMI. [REDACTED] HE BE-
HAD APPARENTLY "DROPPED OUT" AND WOULD PROBABLY RECEIVE
INTO THE MIAMI AREA. [REDACTED] EXPRESSED THE OPINION THAT
BRIEFED AND DEMOBILIZED, AFTER WHICH THEY WILL BE ASSIGNED
KEY LARGO IN FLORIDA KEYS WHERE THE MEN ON BOARD WILL BE DE-
TO PROCEED TO VIEQUES, PUERTO RICO, OR, AS AN ALTERNATIVE, TO
U.S. COAST GUARD VESSEL INTERCEPT THE SANTA ANA AND ORDER IT
SITUATION ABOARD SHIP SANTA ANA. [REDACTED]
NOW REPORTEDLY PROCEEDING TOWARD FLORIDA KEYS WITH BUTINOS
AT BAHIA DE COCHINOS. [REDACTED] FAILED TO MAKE ANY LANDING, AND IS
EACH TIME, PRESUMABLY AFTER RECEIVING RADIO REPORTS OF REVERSES
MADE ABOUT TWO APPROXIMATES TO HIS LANDING AREA, BUT BACKED OUT
SOUTH COAST OF ORIENT PROVINCE NEAR SANTIAGO DE CUBA. [REDACTED]
WAS SCHEDULED TO MAKE AN ALMOST SURETHINGS LANDING ON THE
SANTA ANA, UNDER COMMAND OF [REDACTED]
ESCAPED INTO THE MOUNTAINS IN THE ESCAMBRAY AREA. THE SHIP

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212343

MIAMI

PAGE THREE

Teletype

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- Tolson
- Parsons
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PAGE FOUR MIAMI 212343

THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL CONSIDERED THE PROBLEM AND ALTERED PLANS FROM WHICH THERE DEVELOPED A MILITARY TYPE OF OPERATION ENCOMPASSING A LARGE SCALE LANDING OF APPROXIMATELY 5000 MEN. CIA THEN PROCEEDED WITH THIS PLAN UNTIL RECENTLY WHEN STATE DEPARTMENT VETOED THIS PLAN. CIA WAS THEN COMPELLED TO PROCEED, AS AN ALTERNATIVE, WITH AN INFILTRATION TYPE OPERATION ON A MINOR BASIS, WHICH, OF COURSE, WAS TOTALLY INADEQUATE TO ACCOMPLISH SUCCESS. [REDACTED] POINTED OUT THAT CONTACT OVER THIS OPERATION WAS [REDACTED] FROM [REDACTED] WASHINGTON LEVEL IN THE RECENT PAST.

[REDACTED] AND FURNISHED THIS INFO ON PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL BASIS. [REDACTED] CURRENT REACTION, FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS SUBMITTED: TODAY [REDACTED] ADVISED CUBAN RADIO STATION VOZ BROADCAST AT 5 PM THAT A LARGE SCALE DEMONSTRATION WILL TAKE PLACE TONIGHT WITH PRESENTATION OF RAISERS FROM LIBERATION FORCES TOTALING BETWEEN 300 AND 400 SOME OF WHOM WILL SPEAK WITH FIDEL CASTRO, RAUL CASTRO, AND ERNESTO CHE GUEVARA, AND [REDACTED], PROGRAMMING TO THE WORLD THEY WERE "STOOD UP BY AMERICAN YANKEES." MIAMI WILL CONTINUE TO KEEP BUREAU ADVISED OF ADDITIONAL FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS AND IS MONITORING ABOVE CUBAN TV PROGRAM FROM KEY WEST.

RECEIVED:

12:05 AM TELETYPE

12:12 AM CODING UNIT

ECD

APR 31 5 24 PM '61

SECRET
FBI - MIAMI
REC'D RE

cc Mr Belmont

Tolson
Parsons
Mohr
Belmont
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Tavel
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

FBI

Date: 4/23/61

Transmit the following in **PLAIN TEXT**

Via **AIRTEL**

(Type in plain text or code)

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (109-112)
SUBJECT: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

Enclosed herewith are nine copies of a letterhead memorandum. One copy being submitted to WFO for information, dated and captioned as above.

The informant mentioned in the enclosed letterhead memorandum is [REDACTED] (S)(u)

The enclosed memorandum is classified confidential inasmuch as it reflects our interest in foreign diplomatic officials and because the information reported therein could reasonably result in the identification of a confidential informant of continuing value, and compromise the future effectiveness thereof. (S)(u)

- 3 - Bureau (109-12-210) (Encls. 9) (RM)
- 1 - Washington Field (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - New York (97-1792)
- 2 - New York (109-112)

FJG:afb
(8)

Copy to: CIA/State/R
ONI/OSI/G2
by routing slip for info
Date 4-25-61 by RAM/ST

USIA

109-12-210-2724

26

APR 24 1961

0-17-N.Y. CC WFO

CC - Wick

Para. 1, lines 6, 7, 9

change to

RAM/ST

4-25-61

~~SECRET~~
NAT. INT. SEC.

Approved:

Sent

M

Per

62 MAY 4 1961 Special Agent in Charge

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

New York, New York

Re: Foreign Political Matters-Cuba

7/30/98

5668 SID/GCL
(JFK)

On April 22, 1961, a confidential informant who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that [REDACTED] of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, contacted one [REDACTED] in attempting to arrange an appointment with [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] related that [REDACTED] of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, who is presently in Cuba, was very much upset over the news story that [REDACTED] was in a Cuban hospital with machine gun bullet wounds in the leg from covering the recent fighting in Cuba. [REDACTED] had no information concerning this story, nor did he have any information concerning the reported injury of "Che Guevara", Cuban official. [REDACTED] pointed out that the New York Times story on April 22, concerning US-CIA involvement with the counterrevolutionary mercenaries removed the last doubt about United States involvement and support. He further commented as to the very good world wide reaction against the United States on Krushchev's reply to President Kennedy. The source indicated that [REDACTED] planned to meet with [REDACTED] on Monday, April 24, and indicated that this was in connection with [REDACTED] trip to Washington, D.C., on Tuesday. The source was unable to further elaborate on this matter. (S)(u)

b7C

Classified by SP2 MAC/GAT
Declassify on: OADR (S)(u)

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109-15-210-2924

~~SECRET~~

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~~SECRET~~

This source further advised that he had learned Cuban President Osvaldo Dorticos had been in contact with [REDACTED] and they agreed that Cuba had won friends world wide in a propaganda victory, and continuous attention was to be given to further obtain benefits from this Cuban victory. [REDACTED] felt that one phase of this not widely publicized but well known here by all the small countries, was that Cuba had shown these nations that a small country such as Cuba could stand up to a great, and out maneuver, out think and make fools of them. [REDACTED] believed that Cuba's prestige had grown tremendously in the UN, and he had received tremendous support from Russia and also Yugoslavia. Dorticos agreed with the above observations and said we must continue to be vigilant. He stated it was urgent that [REDACTED] return to Cuba as soon as possible, which [REDACTED] stated he would do upon winding up his affairs here to achieve the best results. He stated he had to straighten out some money matters which was urgently needed here. Dorticos stated "it" would be sent. (S)(u)

b7c

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~ENCLOSURE~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
APR 22 1961

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

DEFERRED 4-22-61 6-40 AM RND

32398

TO DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC, MIAMI

FROM SAC, TAMPA 105-365 1 P

Political matters
CUBAN SITUATION, IS BASH CUBA. ANOTHER XEROGRAPHED FLYER IN
SPANISH DISTRIBUTED IN YBOR CITY SECTION OF TAMPA APRIL TWENTY
FIRST LAST, THIS TIME SIGNED "FRENTE DEMOCRATICO REVOLUCIONARIO"
AND DIRECTED TO MEMBERS OF THIS GROUP, COMPLAINING THAT "TONY"
VARONA HAS BETRAYED THEM, SAYING THEY ARE SUCCESSFUL IN ORDER TO
SEND THEM TO BE MASSACRED WHILE HE FILLS HIS POCKETS, AND STATING
THAT THIS IS THE SECOND TIME HE HAS REMAINED COMFORTABLE IN MIAMI
WHILE OTHERS FOUGHT IN CUBA. THE LEAFLET ALSO ALLEGES THAT
VARONA IS CONSPIRING WITH BATISTA, AND CONCLUDES WITH THE
EXHORTION TO LOOK FOR A LEADER WHO WILL LEAD AT THE FRONT. NOTED
THAT FLYER TWICE REFERS TO GROUPE AS FRENTE DEMOCRATICO
REVOLUCIONARIO, RATHER THAN PROPER TITLE OF FRENTE REVOLUCIONARIO
DEMOCRATICO, A MISTAKE THE TRUE FID WOULD HARDLY MAKE.

END N ACK PLS

WA 6-43 AM OK FBI/MA ELR

MM OK FBI MM RJS

DSC

50 MAY 2 1961
251

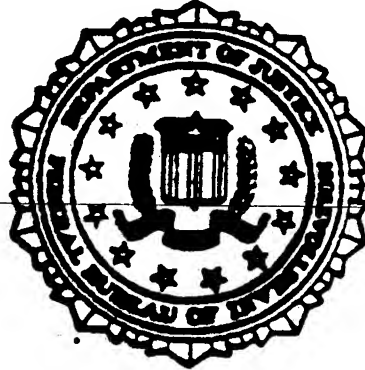
REC-93

EX-119

109-12-278-2925
SEARCHED
SERIALIZED
INDEXED
FILED
APR 26 1961
FBI - TAMPA

11 APR 26 1961

FILE DESCRIPTION



SUBJECT

CUBA

FILE NO.

109-HQ-12-210

VOLUME NO.

58

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☒ Belmont
☒ Callahan
☒ Conrad
☒ DeLoach
☒ Evans
☒ Malone
☒ Rosen
☒ Tavel
☒ Trotter
☒ W.C. Sullivan
☒ Tele. Room
☒ Ingram
☒ Gandy

☒ Radio

☒ Teletype

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

URGENT 4-25-61 7-19 PM EST RGT

TO DIRECTOR

POLITICAL MATTERS CUBA

FROM SAC, MIAMI 252305

CUBAN SITUATION, + IS + CUBA. [REDACTED]

b1
b3

RECEIVED: 7:22 PM TELETYPE

7:23 PM CODING UNIT WILL

#392226 2/8/2006

DATE: 2/8/2006

CLASSIFIED BY AUC/6039/TAM/MLT/KBA^D

DECLASSIFY ON: 2511.1

Per OGA letter dated 1/3/2006

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EX-112

REC-9

109-12-210-2926

APR 27 1961

55 MAY 2 1961

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

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b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

F B I

Date: 4/24/61

REC-9

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)

FROM: SAC, WFO (97-1017)

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA -
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
IS - CUBA - DOMINICAN REPUBLICEnclosed to the Bureau are nine copies of a letterhead
memo dated and captioned as above. (C) (C)③ - Bureau (Enc. 9)
3 - WFO
(1 - 105-39771)
(1 - 109-68)DATE: 12/27/2005
CLASSIFIED BY AUC/60309/TAM/MT/12BK
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X3.3(1,6) 12/27/2030JES:lbh
(6)Copy to: CIA/State/~~_____~~
ONI/OSI/G-2/USIA
by routing slip for info.
Date 4-26-61 by RemAIRTELALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

100 G. Wick

EX-130

50 MAY 2 1961

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

M

Per _____

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

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FOIPA
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Section 552

Section 552a

☒ (b)(1)

☐ (b)(7)(A)

☐ (d)(5)

☐ (b)(2)

☐ (b)(7)(B)

☐ (j)(2)

☐ (b)(3)

☐ (b)(7)(C)

☐ (k)(1)

☐ (b)(7)(D)

☐ (k)(2)

☐ (b)(7)(E)

☐ (k)(3)

☐ (b)(7)(F)

☐ (k)(4)

☐ (b)(4)

☐ (b)(8)

☐ (k)(5)

☐ (b)(5)

☐ (b)(9)

☐ (k)(6)

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XXXXXX

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
APR 11 1961
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Evans _____
Mr. Malone _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Ingram _____
Miss Gandy _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 11/10/01 BY SP8MAD/CL
(PH)

REC-76

URGENT 4-11-61 9-29 PM EST RGT

TO DIRECTOR, FBI /109-12-210/ AND SAC, NEW YORK /109-112/
FROM SAC, MIAMI /105-1747/ 2P INTERNAL SECURITY-CUBA

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS DASH CUBA, IS DASH CUBA. RE MIAMI
TEL TO BUREAU APRIL SIX LAST. TODAY [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] DURING EARLY PORTION

CASTRO REGIME, ADVISED THAT [REDACTED]

ABOUT THREE HUNDRED FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS IN U.S.

[REDACTED] RETURNED TO

CUBA UPON DOWNFALL BATISTA. HE UNDERSTANDS THAT THIS MONEY WAS
SUBSEQUENTLY USED TO PAY EXPENSES OF FIDEL CASTRO-S ENTOURAGE
TO U. S. IN FIFTYNINE. [REDACTED] THIS MONEY

ON BEHALF ANTI BATISTA MOVEMENT AND NOT SPECIFICALLY FOR CASTRO.

[REDACTED] SAID THAT AN ADDITIONAL FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS [REDACTED]

WAS TAKEN BY [REDACTED] CASTRO SUPPORTER, TO CARACAS,
VENEZUELA TO PAY OFF [REDACTED]

62 MAY 3 1961 XEROX
APR 28 1961
cc [REDACTED]

109-129 (Castro)

DOHAHOE

FLA
CUBA

FLA
109-12-210-2102928

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PAGE TWO

FOR FIRST LOAD BELGIAN NATO RIFLES TAKEN BY PLANE
WITH [REDACTED] TO SIERRA MAESTRA MOUNTAINS. *CUBA*

[REDACTED] APPOINTED BY CASTRO. [REDACTED]

DISCLAIMED SPECIFIC KNOWLEDGE OTHER AID OBTAINED
BY CASTRO FROM U.S.. [REDACTED] NOW ASSOCIATED WITH UNIDAD,
AN ANTI CASTRO CLANDESTINE ORGANIZATION ACTIVE IN CUBA AND
IS COOPERATING WITH FRENTE REVOLUCIONARIA DEMOCRATICA, AN
ANTI CASTRO UNITY GROUP. b7c

END AND ACK PLS

WA 9-34 PM OK FBI WA RAO

NY OK FBI NY JFA

TU SIDSCHV

~~DISSEMINATION - 10~~

HLB
8 31 PM '61
RECORDED - 101

F B I

Date: 4/6/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)

FROM: SAC, WFO (97-1017)

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
IS - CUBAReWFOairtel to the Director 4/6/61, captioned
as above.

For information of the Bureau, [redacted] advised SA [redacted] 4/6/61, the following information concerning the estimated strength of the July 26 Movement in the United States just prior to 1/1/59, the date CASTRO succeeded in overthrowing the Cuban Government of BATISTA:

Informant stated that in no instance was any detailed record of membership in the July 26 Movement kept in any of the cities where the Movement was located. The informant stated that membership in the Movement was on a very informal basis and no cards were ever issued indicating membership in such a movement.

The informant estimated that the informal membership of the Movement in New York City was between 800 and 1,000 Cubans which he called sympathizers with the CASTRO revolution.

4
③ - Bureau
2 - WFO
(1 - [redacted])
DH:ked
(5)

REC-72

109-12-210-2929
[redacted]109-551 (July 26)
109-539 (Cuba)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/27/05 BY AUC/6039/TAM/MCT/KER

AIRTEL

10 APR 6 1961

58 MAY 3 1961

XEROX

APR 28 1961

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

NAT. INT. SEC.

C G - Wick

b2
b7D
b7Cb2
b7D

b7C

WFO 97-1017

The informant estimated approximately 200 members in the Chicago area and no more than 10 or 12 in Washington, D. C. The informant also advised that he was unaware of the actual strength in Miami but was of the opinion that it was the largest group in the United States, totaling more than 1,000 Cubans.

The informant could furnish no additional information with respect to the above.

F B I

Date: 4/6/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)

FROM: SAC, WFO (97-1017)

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS-CUBA
IS-CUBAALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/27/05 BY AUC/60390/TAM/MLT/KBR

ReButelephone call to WFO April 5, 1961.

On 4/5/61 [REDACTED] was interviewed by SA [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] concerning aid and support given to FIDEL CASTRO by elements in the US prior to January 1, 1959. The informant advised that CASTRO's support in the US prior to the above date came mainly from Cuba exile elements in this country. He pointed out that this movement was very disorganized and to his knowledge no US Government Officials or prominent persons in the US gave any assistance to CASTRO.

He furnished the following data regarding activities outside Cuba during the revolution in that country. It is pointed out that the source stated that the only first-hand information he possessed pertained to [REDACTED]. Other information set forth below came to the attention of the source from various unrecalled individuals [REDACTED].

PROPAGANDA

The informant advised that [REDACTED]

③-Bureau
2-WFO
(1-[REDACTED])

HJM:eap
(5)A I R T E LApproved: *MW Johnson*

63 MAY 31 1961

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

REC-7

b2
b7D
b7C

b7D

b7D

b2
b7D109-12-210-29230
109-551-1
109-551-1
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Cuban revolution. He related that [REDACTED] acted in the same capacity in NYC. b7C

According to the informant, it is very easy to have information favorable toward any organization or activity published in this country. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The informant stated that the Cuban revolution was a very newsworthy event. [REDACTED] b7D

It was the opinion of the informant that the most effective propaganda published in the US favorable toward CASTRO was in the form of news stories written by correspondents of independent newspapers who visited CASTRO's forces in the Sierra Maestra. The informant pointed out that these stories contained first-hand information, whereas the AP and UPI covered the whole revolution from their offices in Havana. [REDACTED] b7D

[REDACTED] described by the informant as a writer, visited Cuba and subsequently published a story in "Coronet" magazine, which was very effective. The informant believed [REDACTED] to be of Hungarian extraction and felt that [REDACTED] had written articles on the Hungarian Revolution of October, 1956. Another person who was very friendly toward the CASTRO cause was [REDACTED] described by the source as a commentator for a Philadelphia radio station. The informant felt that these two persons were either idealists or they were using the CASTRO revolution as a means of making money in the US from their stories. USA b7C PA

NY The informant went on to say that there were two publications which were circulated by CASTRO's sympathizers in the US. He identified them as "Patria," which was published in NYC, and "Sierra Maestra," published in Miami, Fla. The informant pointed out that these were Spanish language publications and all persons connected therewith, were of Cuban extraction. b7C FLA

FUNDS

The source stated that funds were at first obtained through contributions by Cubans in exile and later by the sale of the above two publications. He stated that both efforts were very disorganized and very unsuccessful. According to the informant, the CASTRO forces were not able to obtain sorely-needed funds until approximately the middle of 1958, at which time CASTRO had gained control of Oriente Province. This Province, according to the informant, is the principal sugar-producing area in Cuba. After attaining this goal, CASTRO exacted taxes from the sugar mills in that area based on the number of bags of sugar produced per day. The informant recalled that by December, 1958, CASTRO's forces had \$6,000,000.00 in cash made up of Cuban pesos and US currency in the Sierra Maestra. Due to this, CASTRO was able to buy off the commanders of BATISTA's army and make possible his victory.

RECRUITMENT

The informant stated that to his knowledge, any Americans who joined CASTRO's forces did so of their own initiative and were believed to be strictly adventurers or soldiers of fortune. To his knowledge, no organized recruiting program took place in the US. He again pointed out that the overall operation by CASTRO was very disorganized.

It was felt by the informant that no effective recruiting could take place, since there was no transportation provided to Cuba by CASTRO. In this regard, the informant pointed out that many Cubans were left in Mexico by CASTRO, since there was not room for them aboard the "Gramma." Eighty of the best recruits were chosen by CASTRO to join him in the invasion of Cuba. All of the money collected at that time was expended in feeding and lodging the remaining force, which had been left behind in Mexico. Because of this, there was no money with which to buy boats to transport these individuals to Cuba.

ARMS

According to the informant, [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] suppliers of arms to CASTRO in Cuba. It was the opinion of the informant that this was a hit and miss operation and these persons purchased and transported no more than 30 to 40 rifles at a time.

b7C
b7D

DC

✓
[REDACTED] The informant recalled that during the revolution [REDACTED] brought two machine guns and 80 rifles from Costa Rica, which was considered a "big haul."

CAPPA Informant stated that the majority of the weapons used by CASTRO's forces were those captured from BATISTA units.

The informant reiterated that he could think of no individual or group of individuals of American extraction, who were instrumental or even assisted CASTRO in his efforts. The informant felt that the success of CASTRO was not due to the fighting ability of the revolutionary forces, but was primarily due to the inefficiency of the BATISTA forces.

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Section 552

Section 552a

☐ (b)(1)

☐ (b)(7)(A)

☐ (d)(5)

☐ (b)(2)

☐ (b)(7)(B)

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☐ (b)(7)(D)

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
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Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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109-12-210-2932 PAGES 1-3

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PAGE FOUR

~~SECRET~~

[REDACTED]

FLA
CUBA

b7C

X X X X

FLA CUBA

[REDACTED]

b7C

ADVISED FOLLOWING. AMONG ORGANIZATIONS THAT HELPED CASTRO WAS AUTHENTIC ORGANIZATION PAREN OA PAREN, CUBAN POLITICAL PARTY [REDACTED] AND WORKED IN ASSOCIATION WITH JULY TWENTYSIX REV. MOVEMENT PAREN JULY TWENTYSIX PAREN, OF CASTRO TO OVERTHROW BASTISTA GOVT. MEMBERS OF OA DID NOT FAVOR THIS ASSOCIATION BUT
END PAGE FOUR

~~SECRET~~

4

109-12-210-2932

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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109-12-210-2932

PAGE 5

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~~SECRET~~

PAGE SIX

MAJORITY OF NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES AS WELL AS RADIO AND TV STATIONS, UTILIZED TO PRESENT CASTRO AS ROBIN HOOD AND LEADER OF OPPRESSED. LIFE, TIME AND LOOK MAGAZINES WROTE FEATURE STORIES RE CASTRO AND HIS FORCES AND INCLUDED NUMEROUS PHOTOS. THESE MAGAZINES PAID CASTRO LARGE FEES FOR INTERVIEWS AND PICTURES AND CASTRO GAINED MUCH THROUGH RESULTANT PUBLICITY AND PROPAGANDA.

X X X X

FOLLOWING FURNISHED BY

FROM SEPT. FIFTYSEVEN TO JAN. FIFTY-

NINE CRM RECRUITED ABOUT ONE THOUSAND MEMBERS IN MIAMI. JULY TWENTYSIX HAD SEVENTY MEMBERS KEY WEST, ONE THOUSAND MIAMI, EIGHT HUNDRED TAMPA, FOUR TO FIVE THOUSAND NEW YORK. COLLECTED ABOUT ONE MILLION, ONE HUNDRED TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR AID TO CASTRO REVOLUTION. SHIPPED ABOUT HALF MILLION DOLLARS WORTH SMALL ARMS, FIVE PLANES, CONTRIBUTED FIVE THOUSAND TO SHIP MOSTLY U.S. ARMS FROM COSTA RICA TO CUBA. RECRUITED ABOUT FIVE HUNDRED MEN
END PAGE SIX




112A
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PAGE SEVEN

~~SECRET~~
IN FLA., SOME TRAINING GIVEN IN U.S. PROPAGANDA FOR CASTRO
BROADCAST DAILY OVER ONE LOCAL MIAMI STATION, WMIE, AT COST OF FLA
EIGHTY DOLLARS PER WEEK, PUBLISHED WEEKLY PAPER QUOTE SIERRA
MAESTRA QUOTE, HELD THEATER PERFORMANCES AND MONEY RAISING ENTER-
TAINMENTS. UTILIZED LOCAL U. S. PRESS AND EDITORS SYMPATHETIC
TO CASTRO AND OPPOSED TO BATISTA OPPRESSION.

X X X X

 CUBA
FLA
IS IN ACCORD WITH ABOVE FURNISHED BY  BUT
BELIEVED OVER TWO MILLION DOLLARS COLLECTED FOR CASTRO AND TURNED
OVER TO  b7c
AVOWED COMMUNIST, SENT FROM SIERRA MAESTRA IN CUBA TO U.S. BY
CASTRO IN ABOUT OCT. FIFTYEIGHT TO TAKE CHARGE OF FUNDS AND
DIRECT ACTIVITIES OF ELEVEN FRONT GROUPS ORGANIZED IN U.S. TO
FIGHT BATISTA. X(m)
END PAGE SEVEN

109-12-210-2932

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
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- ☐ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

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109-12-210-2932

PAGE 8

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PAGE NINE

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SHIPMENTS SEIZED BY AUTHORITIES BELONGED TO LESSER OR SPLINTER GROUPS AND NOT PART OF LARGER MORE ORGANIZED JULY TWENTYSIX. CONTROLLING PURCHASES OF THESE TOOLS OF WAR WAS [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] ENTIRE PROCESS OF COLLECTION OF ARMS FUNDS, PURCHASE OF ARMS THEMSELVES, AND THEIR ULTIMATE SHIPMENT TO CUBA OPERATED SMOOTHLY AND, IF NOT OPENLY, WITH ONLY LEAST MEASURE OF CONCEALMENT. AT NO TIME SINCE JAN. ONE FIFTYNINE HAS SUCH AN OPERATION BEEN POSSIBLE UNDER INTENSIVE FEDERAL SCRUTINY.

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[REDACTED], FURNISHED

FOLLOWING. ESTIMATED EIGHTYFIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS COLLECTED BY JULY TWENTYSIX IN MIAMI ALONE FROM FIFTYFOUR TO FIFTYNINE. THIS REPRESENTED SMALL CONTRIBUTIONS AND BOND SALES, DID NOT INCLUDE LARGE CONTRIBUTIONS FROM PERSONS AND COMPANIES WITH INTERESTS IN CUBA. END PAGE NINE

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109-12-210-2932

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PAGE TEN

MONEY USED TO BUY WEAPONS AND AMMUNITION FOR CASTRO AND TO PAY FINES OF THOSE ARRESTED ON EXPEDITIONS AND SMUGGLING GUNS TO CUBA. ESTIMATED OVER ONE MILLION DOLLARS SPENT ON ARMS IN MIAMI AREA ALONE. IN FIFTYEIGHT, JULY TWENTYSIX HAD AT LEAST TWO THOUSAND ACTIVE MEMBERS IN MIAMI AND MANY THOUSANDS OF VOCAL AND FINANCIAL SUPPORTERS. DURING FIFTYEIGHT, SIX TO SEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS COLLECTED EACH WEEK FROM JULY TWENTYSIX BOND SALES. SMALL MAGAZINE, ~~STERRA~~ MAESTRA, PUBLISHED EARLY FIFTYEIGHT FOR ABOUT SIXTEEN ISSUES, TEN TO FIFTEEN THOUSAND COPIES EACH, AS PROPAGANDA FOR CASTRO. NO OTHER PROPAGANDA NEEDED SINCE ALL U.S. PUBLICATIONS ESPOUSED CASTRO CAUSE. ALMOST ALL ARMS SENT TO CUBA BY PLANE, CAR OR CARRIED BY WOMAN. ARMS, NOT MEN, NEEDED BY CASTRO. VIRTUALLY ALL ARMS, AMMUNITION AND SUPPLIES USED BY CASTRO SUPPLIED BY GROUPS IN U.S. WOULD HAVE BEEN IMPOSSIBLE FOR CASTRO TO WIN WITHOUT SUPPORT RECEIVED FROM U.S.

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PAGE ELEVEN

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[REDACTED] THERE WERE ABOBOUT SEVEN ORGANIZATIONS BACKING CASTRO., JULY TWENTYSIX, OA, ORTHODOX PARTY, DEMOCRATIC PARTY, FEDERACION ESTUDIANTIL UNIVERSITARIA PAREN FEU PAREN, DIRECTORIO REVOLUCIONARIO AND PARTIDO REVOLUCIONARIO CUBANO DASH AUTHENTIC. SOME OF THESE ORGANIZATIONS DID NOT COOPERATE WITH OTHERS BUT ALL SUPPORTED CASTRO. JULY TWENTYSIX HAD NUMEROUS BRANCHES AND DIVISIONS WITH INDIVIDUAL ORGANIZATIONAL NAMES. OF ARMS SENT TO CUBA FROM U.S., ABOUT FORTY TO FIFTY PERCENT SENT BY BOAT WERE CONFISCATED BY U.S. GOVT. ABOUT EIGHTY PERCENT SENT BY PLANE ARRIVED IN CUBA. CASTRO RECEIVED MANY LARGE CONTRIBUTIONS FROM INDIVIDUAL CONTRIBUTORS IN U.S. AND CUBA. AMERICAN INDUSTRIES IN CUBA WERE TAXED AND EXTORTED FOR MONEY UNDER THREAT ESTABLISHMENTS WOULD BE SABOTAGED. RECRUITING IN MIAMI INSIGNIFICANT BECAUSE ARMS WERE NEEDED MORE THAN PERSONNEL. PROPAGANDA WAS HANDLED BY [REDACTED] AND INCLUDED PAMPHLETS, LEAFLETS, SIERRA MAESTRA MAGAZINE, PAID POLITICAL ARTICLES IN NEWSPAPERS, RADIO PROGRAM ON MIAMI STATION ~~WMIE~~ WHICH BROADCAST FIVE NIGHTS WEEKLY AND CARRIED PRO CASTRO PROPAGANDA. SHORT WAVE RADIO STATIONS ALSO CLANDESTINELY OPERATED IN FLA. AND BEAMED TO CUBA WITH ANTI BATISTA PROPAGANDA.

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END PAGE ELEVEN

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PAGE TWELVE

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[REDACTED]

ADVISED AS FOLLOWS. PRO CASTRO FORCES STARTED PUBLICATION OF QUOTE ~~PATRIA~~ END QUOTE IN NEW YORK IN FIFTYSEVEN. THIS NEWS-PAPER EXISTED FOR ONE YEAR, WAS ANTI BATISTA WITH THE OBJECTIVE TO INFLUENCE THE LATIN AMERICAN COLONY AGAINST BATISTA. AFTER SIX MONTHS, POLICY CHANGED TO PRO CASTRO. PATRIA BECAME THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE JULY TWENTYSIX IN NEW YORK AND HAD CIRCULATION OF ABOUT FIVE THOUSAND COPIES. [REDACTED] NY

[REDACTED] WENT TO CUBA IN FIFTYSEVEN AND MADE ARRANGEMENTS TO INTERVIEW FIDEL CASTRO. AFTER THAT, [REDACTED] STARTED TO WRITE ABOUT CASTRO, AS THE ROBIN HOOD OF CUBA. [REDACTED] ARTICLES INFLUENCED PUBLIC OPINION AND WERE INSTRUMENTAL IN HIGHLIGHTING CASTRO-S ACTIVITIES. HE ALWAYS PRESENTED CASTRO FAVORABLY. IN FIFTYNINE, [REDACTED] EMPLOYED BY [REDACTED] USA

[REDACTED] WITH [REDACTED] WENT TO CUBA, INTERVIEWED CASTRO AND PRESENTED CASTRO-S POSITION IN A FAVORABLE

END PAGE TWELVE

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12

109-12-210-2932

PAGE THIRTEEN

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MANNER. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] AND [REDACTED] PROTRAYED CASTRO AS A HERO. b7C

[REDACTED] ACTIVE IN INTER
DASH AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION IS VERY INFLUENTIAL IN LATIN
AMERICA. [REDACTED] WAS INSTRUMENTAL IN OBTAINING FAVORABLE
PRESS FOR CASTRO IN LATIN AMERICA. IN ADDITION TO [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] AND [REDACTED] NUMEROUS PERSONALITIES IN THE NEWSPAPER FIELD
GAVE CASTRO FAVORABLE PRESS ON A LOCAL BASIS. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR OBTAINING FOR CASTRO LARGE PUBLICITY IN LIFE
IN MAY FIFTYEIGHT. U.S. PRESS GENERALLY REPORTED FAVORABLY
CONCERNING CASTRO AND WAS INFLUENTIAL IN CAUSING U.S. PUBLIC
OPINION TO MAKE CASTRO A SENTIMENTAL FAVORITE.

X X X X

[REDACTED] AND [REDACTED]

ADVISED TWO b7C
cu EA
FLA

THOUSAND DOLLARS IN DONATIONS WERE COLLECTED IN KEY WEST AND
SENT TO HAVANA FOR CASTRO. NO ARMS WERE SHIPPED OUT OF KEY WEST,
END PAGE THIRTEEN

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PAGE FOURTEEN

BUT THE FLA. KEYS SERVED AS A BASE FOR MANY ARMS SHIPMENTS.
VOLUMINOUS PROPAGANDA AND PUBLICITY WAS SEEN IN KEY WEST PRIOR
TO JAN. ONE FIFTYNINE BACKING THE CASTRO MOVEMENT.

X X X X

LOCAL PRESS, PARTICULARLY MIAMI HERALD AND MIAMI DAILY NEWS,
GAVE VOLUNTARY SUPPORT TO CASTRO, PRIOR TO JAN. ONE FIFTYNINE
U.S. PRESS IN GENERAL SUPPORTED CASTRO.

X X X X

IT IS RECALLED THAT DURING FIFTYEIGHT, U.S. CUSTOMS, MIAMI,
ADVISED RETAIL VALUE OF THE ARMS CONFISCATED BY THEM AMOUNTED
TO ABOUT A QUARTER OF A MILLION DOLLARS, BUT THE CUBANS HAD
PAID TWO OR THREE TIMES THAT AMOUNT, IN PURCHASING THESE ARMS.
U.S. CUSTOMS, WASHINGTON, D.C., IN POSSESSION FULL STATISTICAL
DATA.

~~CORR PAG 2 LINE 17 WORD 9 TWENTY~~

END AND ACK PLS

WA2-27 PM OK FBI WW NM

DEC 8 5 00 PM '61

NY OK FBI NY AMP

TU DISC

CC--MR. BELMONT + *Mrs. Donahoe*

~~SECRET~~

14 -

109-12-210-2932

4/25/61

PLAIN TEXT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (97-3243)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (109-81)

SUBJECT: JULY 26th MOVEMENT, NY
IS-CUBA
RA-CUBA

ReNYtel dated 4/24/61, captioned, "FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS." - Cuba

Enclosed herewith are 9 copies of a letterhead memorandum reflecting information attributed to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] who have furnished reliable information in the past, and concerning information originating from the pacifist Quaker organization, American Friends Service Committee, to the effect Cuba is to be invaded within two days. *Q u*

It should be noted the NY telephone number set forth retel is listed to American Friends Service Committee, 237 3rd Ave., NYC, [REDACTED]

Enclosed memorandum has been classified "Confidential" to protect the highly sensitive nature of [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] disclosure of which would be prejudicial to the defense interests of the US.

3 - Bureau (97-3243) (Encls. 9) (RM)
1 - Washington Field (100-22286) (INFO) (RM)
1 - New York [REDACTED]
1 - New York [REDACTED]
1 - New York (109-81)

JWL:mts
(8)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1109-12-210
NOT RECORDED
186 APR 28 1961

Class. By 367 UET/107
Date of Review OADR
9-10-82

ENCLOSURE

63 MAY 4 1961

ORIGINAL FILED IN 97-3243-43

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New York, New York
April 25, 1961

Re: July 26th Movement, New York

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised April 24, 1961, he had learned the pacifist Quaker organization, American Friends Service Committee, had contacted [redacted] July 26th Movement, New York, and stated they had received information, origin not disclosed, to the effect Cuba was to be invaded in two days. Source advised that the July 26th Movement was requested to join in a campaign of sending telegrams to President Kennedy protesting the proposed invasion. Source stated that [redacted] was advised to call telephone number GR 3-5598 if he desired verification of the information. b2
b7C

It should be noted the current Manhattan, New York telephone directory reflects the listing, American Friends Service Committee, 237 3rd Avenue, New York City, number GR 3-5998. X u

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised April 24, 1961, he had learned [redacted] New York State Communist Party (CP) contacted [redacted] on that date, and stated that the Quaker organization, American Friends Service Committee, had been contacted by their (Friends) Washington representative and advised they (Friends) had received information that Cuba would be invaded in two days. [redacted] stated the Friends suggested a telegram campaign. b2
b7C

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DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 Pwt/PB
ON 10/23/85

Class. by [redacted]
Date of Review [redacted]
9-10-82

109-12-210-

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: July 26th Movement, New York

protesting the invasion. [REDACTED] indicated she was contacting as many people as she is acquainted with concerning the information, and believed that [REDACTED] should be furnished the information. *Q u*

b7C

The CP, USA has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

2-
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
APR 6 1961
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson_____
Mr. Parsons_____
Mr. Mohr_____
Mr. Belmont_____
Mr. Callahan_____
Mr. Conrad_____
Mr. DeLoach_____
Mr. Evans_____
Mr. Malone_____
Mr. Rosen_____
Mr. Tavel_____
Mr. Trotter_____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan_____
Tele. Room_____
Mr. Ingram_____
Miss Gandy_____

REC-17

URGENT 4-6-61 6-46 PM EST RGT
TO DIRECTOR, FBI /109-12-210/ AND SAC, NEW YORK /109-112/
FROM SAC, MIAMI /105-1747/ 2P
FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS DASH CUBA, IS DASH CUBA. RE MIAMI
TEL TO BUREAU AND NEW YORK TEL TO BUREAU INSTANT DATE .

DO NOT HOE

[REDACTED] P REPORTED FOLLOWING.

109-3662-
109-551-
109-539-

UNRECORDED COPY FILED

b7C

[REDACTED] MORE THAN
TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS IN U. S. FOR AID CASTRO. OF THIS
TOTAL SUM, [REDACTED]
TO [REDACTED] PAREN CASTRO REPRESENTATIVE IN U. S. END PAREN IN
JANUARY FIFTYEIGHT FOR CASTRO. REMAINDER OF MONEY WAS TURNED OVER
TO [REDACTED] WH

WAS TOP OFFICAL COLLECTOR OF FUNDS IN U.S. FOR JULY TWENTYSIX.

[REDACTED] ESTIMATED [REDACTED] COLLECTED TOTAL ONE AND ONE HALF MILLION
DOLLARS IN U. S. FOR CASTRO. IN OCTOBER, FIFTYEIGHT, [REDACTED] WAS
END PAGE ONE

REC-17

25 APR 27 1961

b7C

XEROX
MAY 1 1961

56 MAY 8 1961

Place call

109-551 (July 26)
109-539 (conting)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/9/94 BY SP8mac

109-12-210

(JK) 16

PAGE TWO

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[REDACTED]

b7C

RAISING ACTIVITIES IN U. S. INQUIRY REFLECTS [REDACTED]
IS ON BOAT AT SEA BUT EXPECTED RETURN MIAMI TOMORROW AFTER WHICH
HE WILL BE INTERVIEWED.

END AND ACK PLS

WA 6-49 PM OK FBI WA JS

NY OK FBI NY JFA

TU DISCMM

FEB 2 2 - 21

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 6 1961

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Belmont ☒
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Evans _____
Mr. Malone _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Ingram _____
Miss Gandy _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/9/94 BY SP8 MAC/KCL
(JUL)

REC-84

URGENT 4-6-61 12-12 PM JLW

TO DIRECTOR /6/ 109-12-210 AND SAC MIAMI

FROM SAC NEW YORK 109-112 5P

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA, IS-CUBA.

[REDACTED], ADVISED JULY TWENTYSIX HAD TWO MAIN GROUPS, ONE
LOCATED IN MIAMI AND THE OTHER IN NEW YORK WITH SMALLER SECTIONS OF
JULY TWENTYSIX IN BRIDGEPORT, CONN., CHICAGO, ILL., LOS ANGELES, CALIF.,
NEWARK AND UNION CITY, NJ. [REDACTED] STATED MOST OF MONEY
COLLECTED CAME FROM MIAMI AND NY AND THIS MONEY WAS FROM THE
SALE OF BONDS IN THE AMOUNTS OF ONE DOLLAR, TWO DOLLARS AND FIVE
DOLLARS. [REDACTED] STATED THAT THE NY SECTION OF JULY
TWENTYSIX AVERAGED APPROXIMATELY FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS PER MONTH
AND DURING LAST MONTHS OF NINETEEN FIFTYEIGHT AVERAGED ABOUT TEN
THOUSAND DOLLARS, WHILE MIAMI USUALLY DOUBLED THESE FIGURES.
THE LARGE COLLECTIONS FOR THE JULY TWENTYSIX WERE RECEIVED BY
[REDACTED]

END PAGE ONE

56 MAY 8 1961

MAY 1 1961

XEROX
MAY 1 1961

109-12-210

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN
109-12-210-2934

PAGE TWO *Cuba*

AND [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] STATED THAT [REDACTED] HANDLED
COLLECTIONS IN THE NY AREA WHILE [REDACTED]

[REDACTED], HANDLED THE
FUNDS IN THE MIAMI AREA. [REDACTED] b7C

STATED THAT LITTLE
FINANCIAL SUPPORT WAS RECEIVED FROM AMERICANS OR AMERICAN
COMPANIES BY DIRECT CONTRIBUTIONS BUT THAT LARGE SUMS HAVE BEEN
RECEIVED BY MEANS OF TAXING SUGAR PROPERTIES IN CUBA. [REDACTED]

ADVISED THAT JULY TWENTYSIX RECEIVED ONLY MORAL SUPPORT FROM THE
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR DEMOCRACY AND FREEDOM AND FROM THE
INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS. [REDACTED]

ADVISED THAT RECRUITMENT
FOR REBEL FORCES IN THE US WAS INSIGNIFICANT AND ESTIMATED THAT
ONLY ABOUT FOUR HUNDRED PERSONS LEFT THE US TO JOIN THE REBEL
FORCES IN ORIENTE PROVINCE DURING THE REVOLUTION. [REDACTED] b7C

[REDACTED], ADVISED THAT DURING
HIS TIME APPROXIMATELY ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] FOR THE REVOLUTION OF FIDEL CASTRO. [REDACTED] STATED THAT
THIS WAS MONEY COLLECTED FROM PEOPLE IN THE NY AREA AS CONTRIBUTIONS
FOR FIDEL CASTRO AND THIS MONEY WAS SENT TO THE CASTRO FORCES INSIDE
CUBA. [REDACTED] ADVISED THAT USUALLY MIAMI DOUBLED THE AMOUNT OF

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

MONEY COLLECTED FROM SYMPATHIZERS TO THE MOVEMENT. [REDACTED] ADVISED THAT AT THE END OF NINETEEN FIFTYEIGHT THE JULY TWENTYSIX MOVEMENT HAD IN BANKS IN MIAMI UNDER THE CONTROL OF [REDACTED] ABOUT SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. [REDACTED] STATED THAT AFTER CASTRO TOOK POWER IN EARLY JANUARY NINETEEN FIFTYNINE, [REDACTED] TWO AND ONE HALF MILLION DOLLARS WHICH REPRESENTED PART OF THE MONEY COLLECTED FROM SUGAR MILL OWNERS AS TAXES LEVIED ON THEM BY CASTRO. [REDACTED] STATED THAT THIS WAS MONEY COLLECTED FROM BOTH CUBAN AND AMERICAN SUGAR MILL OWNERS. [REDACTED] ADVISED THAT ARMS PURCHASES WERE HANDLED IN THE US BY QUOTE *Cuba* [REDACTED] UNQUOTE [REDACTED] MONEY FOR PURCHASE OF ARMS CAME DIRECT FROM CUBA AND [REDACTED] SAID HE PERSONALLY KNEW OF ONLY ONE DELIVERY OF THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS BUT KNEW THAT THERE WERE MANY OTHERS BUT HAD NO KNOWLEDGE OF THE TOTAL AMOUNT SENT FROM CUBA TO BUY ARMS. [REDACTED] ADVISED THAT ARMS DELIVERIES FROM THE US TO THE REBEL FORCES IN CUBA WERE HANDLED BY [REDACTED] AND *Cuba* [REDACTED] THAT [REDACTED] MADE ABOUT FOURTEEN OR FIFTEEN TRIPS TO HIS KNOWLEDGE. [REDACTED] STATED THAT DURING LATE AUGUST NINETEEN FIFTYEIGHT WHEN [REDACTED] TOOK IN

67C

67C

END PAGE THREE

PAGE FOUR

TWENTYTWO THOUSAND ROUNDS OF AMMUNITION WHICH WERE BELIEVED TO MAJOR ERNESTO QUOTE CHE UNQUOTE GUEVARA AND THE LATE MAJOR CAMILO CIENFUEGOS WHO IMMEDIATELY BEGAN THE OFFENSIVE TOWARD SANTA CLARA WHICH EVENTUALLY LED TO THE OVERTHROW OF THE BATISTA GOVERNMENT.

[REDACTED] ADVISED THAT THE AMERICAN COMPANIES WITH HOLDINGS IN CUBA DID NOT WANT TO INITIALLY PAY TAXES TO CASTRO BUT TOWARD THE END OF NINETEEN FIFTYEIGHT THESE AMERICAN COMPANIES BEGAN PAYMENTS AND [REDACTED] SAID THAT A TOTAL OF ABOUT SIX MILLION DOLLARS WAS COLLECTED FROM CUBAN AND AMERICAN SUGAR MILL OWNERS. [REDACTED] SAID THAT THESE FIGURES DO NOT INCLUDE MONIES COLLECTED FROM OIL INTERESTS, TOBACCO AND OTHER SOURCES. [REDACTED] ^{NY} CZARNIKOW RIONDA COMPANY,

ONE ZERO SIX WALL ST., ADVISED THAT IN NINETEEN FIFTYEIGHT THEIR COMPANIES IN CUBA AND THE US PAID CASTRO THREE HUNDRED SIXTYONE THOUSAND THIRTYNINE DOLLARS AND NINETYSEVEN CENTS WHICH REPRESENTED THE TAXES LEVIED ON THEIR PROPERTIES. [REDACTED] ADVISED THAT THESE PAYMENTS WERE ALL MADE BY CHECK AND [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] AND THAT THE MONIES WERE DRAWN ON US BANKS. THE BREAKDOWN OF [REDACTED] PAYING TAXES TO CASTRO ARE AS FOLLOWS.. CESPEDES SUGAR MILL, FORTYEIGHT THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED EIGHTYTWO DOLLARS NINETY EIGHT CENTS, MANATI SUGAR MILL, ONE HUNDRED
END PAGE FOUR

PAGE FIVE

FIFTYONE THOUSAND, NINE HUNDRED TWENTYSEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTEEN CENTS, FRANCISCO SUGAR MILL, ONE HUNDRED SIXTY THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED TWENTYNINE DOLLARS AND EIGHTYFOUR CENTS. [REDACTED] AND

[REDACTED] BOTH ADVISED THAT [REDACTED] AND [REDACTED] WOULD 67C
BE IN BETTER POSITIONS TO FURNISH MORE EXACT FIGURES. [REDACTED]

IS RESIDING AT [REDACTED], TELEPHONE

[REDACTED] AND [REDACTED] IS AT

[REDACTED] TELEPHONE [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] IF MIAMI HAS NOT ALREADY CONTACTED [REDACTED]

AND [REDACTED] AND [REDACTED] IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THEY MAKE CONTACT WITH-
THEM FOR INFORMATION DESIRED BY THE BUREAU.

END

HOLD -- NY R 6 WA DA

768 e

Tolson _____
 Parsons _____
 Mohr _____
 Belmont _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Malone _____
 Rosen _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

DECODED COPY

☐ Radio

CONFIDENTIAL

☒ Teletype

URGENT

4-24-61

2:53 AM EST

EEF

TO DIRECTOR AND SAC WASHINGTON FIELD

FROM SAC MIAMI 240505

INTERNAL SECURITY-CUBA

CUBAN SITUATION IS-CUBA.

RE MIAMI TEL APRIL 22.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
 OTHERWISE

Classified by *Multiple Sources DIA/TAC*
 Declassify on: OADR
 11/27/86

[REDACTED] FURNISHED FOLLOWING INFORMATION CONFIDENTIALLY.
 [REDACTED] OF THE CONFEDERACION TRABAJADORES DE CUBA
 EN EXILIO CUBAN CONFEDERATION OF WORKERS IN EXILE (CTC) DUE TO
 ARRIVE MIAMI FROM WASHINGTON, D.C. MORNING APRIL 23. [REDACTED] HAS
 UNITED HIS ORGANIZATION WITH THAT OF AURELIANO SANCHEZ ARANGO
 LEADER OF THE ANTI - CASTRO ORGANIZATION KNOWN AS THE AAA.
 [REDACTED] LEARNED FROM [REDACTED] THAT EITHER [REDACTED] OR
 SANCHEZ ARANGO HAD CONTACTED [REDACTED] IN AN ATTEMPT TO PERSUADE
 HIM TO JOIN THEM IN ACCUSING CIA AND FRENTE REVOLUCIONARIO
 DEMOCRATICO (FRD) FOR FAILURE OF RECENT INVASION OF CUBA.
 [REDACTED] SAID [REDACTED] FLATLY REJECTED THE IDEA STATING IT WAS
 ANTI-CUBAN ANTI-PATRIOTIC AND HE WANTED NOTHING WHATEVER TO DO
 WITH IT. IT WAS [REDACTED] OPINION THAT [REDACTED] AND SANCHEZ
 ARANGO HAD A PLAN OF INVASION FOR CUBA WHICH WAS REJECTED BY
 CIA. THESE INDIVIDUALS NOW HOPE TO CAPITALIZE ON FAILURE OF
 INVASION AND THUS EMERGE FROM PRESENT CONFUSION AS IMPORTANT
 LEADERS OF THE ANTI CASTRO UNITY. [REDACTED] ON APRIL 23 [REDACTED] IN-
 FORMED HE HAD CONVERSED [REDACTED] WITH [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] WHO SAID HE HAD HEARD ATTEMPTS ARE BEING MADE TO
 ORGANIZE MASS MEETING OF ANTI CASTRO GROUPS MIAMI AREA TO

2 CC WASHINGTON FIELD

SEE REVERSE
 SIDE FOR
 CLASSIFICATION
 ACTION

CONFIDENTIAL

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Tolson _____
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 DeLoach _____
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 Malone _____
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 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

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☐ Radio

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

☒ Teletype

PAGE TWO

SAC MIAMI

240505

GATHER IN BAYFRONT PARK WITHIN NEXT FEW DAYS TO PROTEST FAILURE OF CUBAN INVASION AND POINT ACCUSING FINGER AT FRD, CIA AND U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT. INFORMANT UNABLE TO FURNISH ADDITIONAL DATA AT THIS TIME AS TO IDENTITY OF GROUPS EXPECTED TO PARTICIPATE, HOWEVER, IT WAS HIS OPINION THAT AURELIANO SANCHEZ ARANGO HEAD OF THE ANTI - CUBAN ORGANIZATION AAA AND LEADERS OF THE CTC HAVE SPEARHEADED THIS MOVEMENT. INFORMANT SAID [REDACTED]

CUBA [REDACTED] CARLOS MARQUEZ STERLING FORMER CUBAN PRESIDENTIAL ASPIRANT NOW RESIDING IN WASHINGTON D.C. MARQUEZ CLAIMED TO HAVE HAD TWO HOUR AND FIFTEEN MINUTE MEETING MORNING OF APRIL 22 WITH PRESIDENT KENNEDY NATURE OF CONVERSATION NOT STATED. HOWEVER, MARQUEZ CLAIMED PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S SECRETARY (OTHERWISE UNIDENTIFIED) ALLEGEDLY HAD SAID THAT MARQUEZ STERLING IS GOING TO BE THE MAN WITH THE INFERENCE HE WOULD BECOME HEAD OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF CUBA OR ASSUME POST OF LEADERSHIP IN PRESENT FIGHT AGAINST CASTRO GOVERNMENT. [REDACTED] ON APRIL 23 [REDACTED] INFORMED HE HAS BEEN MONITORING CUBAN AMATEUR FREQUENCIES AND HAS NOT BEEN ABLE TO EFFECT ANY CONTACT WITH CUBAN AMATEUR RADIO OPERATORS. HE HAS NOTED THAT MANY CUBAN AMATEURS HAVE RETURNED TO THEIR OLD OPERATING FREQUENCIES AND WHILE DISCUSSING EITHER PERSONAL MATTERS OR INFORMATION OF A RADIO TECHNICAL NATURE NONE HAVE DISCUSSED ANY DETAILS OF CUBAN INVASION. [REDACTED]

* POTENTIAL SECURITY INFORMANT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

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☐ Radio

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

☒ Teletype

PAGE THREE

SAC MIAMI

240505

E-15C [REDACTED] b1
 b3
 MIAMI PRESENTLY FILLED WITH MANY RUMORS
 CONCERNING FUTURE OF ANTI - CASTRO GROUPS AND ORGANIZATIONS.
 MIAMI MAINTAINING CLOSE CONTACT WITH INFORMANTS AND SOURCES
 AND BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED OF DEVELOPMENTS AS THEY
 OCCUR. COPY FOR WFO FOR INFORMATION PURPOSES. *LC*

RECEIVED:

3:09 AM TELETYPE

3:15 AM CODING UNIT

ECD

DISSEMINATION TO: STATE, C.I.A., DEPARTMENT

7

15 MAR 20 1961
REC'D - TELETYPE UNIT

CC--MR. BELMONT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
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Gandy _____

☐ **Radio**

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

☒ **Teletype**

URGENT 4-24-61 5:28 PM EST RHR

TO DIRECTOR

POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

FROM SAC, MIAMI

242138

INTERNAL SECURITY-CUBA
CUBAN SITUATION, ~~IS - CUBA~~ RE MM TELS APRIL 20 LAST
CONCERNING U.S. PILOT ALLEGEDLY SHOT DOWN APRIL 19 IN
CUBA.

CUBA RADIO
BROADCASTS HAVANA TODAY, CLAIMED THAT AN ADDITIONAL
NUMBER OF THE INVADING FORCE HAD BEEN CAPTURED YESTERDAY,
EXACT NUMBER NOT MENTIONED. THE USUAL EMPHASIS ON ANTI
AMERICAN STATEMENTS AND ALLEGATIONS WAS CONTINUED IN
CUBAN NEWS ITEMS. EMPHASIS ALSO GIVEN PRESENT ALGERIAN
CRISES. RAOUL CASTRO WILL GIVE SPEECH MAY 1, WHICH HAS
BEEN DESIGNATED AS LABOR DAY CELEBRATION THROUGHOUT CUBA.
MM PREPARING LETTERHEAD MEMO SUITABLE FOR DISSEMINATION.

RECEIVED:

5:35 PM TELETYPE

CD - MR. DELOACH

5:41 PM CODING

DESA-1250000000

APR 28 1961

55 MAY 4 1961

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated, it is suggested that it be suitably
paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b1

b3

b7C

UNCLASSIFIED COPY FILED IN 100-100000-100000

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)

DATE: 4/25/61

FROM : LEGAT, BONN (105-1069)

SUBJECT: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
IS - CUBA

On 3/28/61, [REDACTED] U.S. Mission, Berlin, U.S. Information Service, Berlin, Germany furnished the enclosed clipping from the 3/22/61 issue of the East German newspaper "Neues Deutschland." This clipping reads as follows in translation:

"Employees of the Representation
Have Arrived"

"Berlin (ADM). Employees of the Representation of the Republic of Cuba in the GDR (German Democratic Republic) have arrived in Berlin with [REDACTED]

and have taken up their duties. Responsible members of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs were present at their reception."

The foregoing is for information.

RUC

4 - Bureau (Enc-1)
1 - Bonn
(5) HDG:tlc

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/27/05 BY AUC/60370/RAM/MCT/1802

MAY 1 1961

ENCLOSURE

56 MAY 11 1961

NAT. INT. SEC.



NEUES DEUTSCHLAND

MAR. 22 1961

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/17/05 BY AUC/60390/TAM/MCT/KBR

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

ENCLOSURE

107-12-210-2937

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☒ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available release to you.

Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☒ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to the subject of your request or the subject of your request is listed in the title only.

☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

Page(s) withheld inasmuch as a final release determination has not been made. You will be advised as to the disposition at a later date.

Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of _____

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☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

109-40-12-210-2937

SEARCH SLIP

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X Deleted Page(s) X
X No Duplication Fee X
X for this page X
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XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

DECODED COPY

☐ Radio

☒ Teletype

URGENT 4-23-61

3:55 AM EST

EEF

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

TO DIRECTOR

POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

FROM SAC, MIAMI

230605

INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

CUBAN SITUATION IS - CUBA. RE MIAMI TELS APRIL 22, 1961

THAT ANTI CASTRO RECRUITING IN THE MIAMI AREA AND ELSEWHERE
WILL CONTINUE, BUT WILL BE UNDER DIRECTION OF REVOLUTIONARY
COUNCIL. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE ADOLPH BERLE HAS
BEEN DESIGNATED BY PRESIDENT KENNEDY AS PRESIDENT'S
REPRESENTATIVE TO REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL, WHICH IS HEADED
BY MIRQ. CARDONA. PRESIDENT KENNEDY APPOINTED A COMMITTEE
WHICH INCLUDES, AMONG OTHER, GENERAL MAXWELL TAYLOR,
ATTORNEY GENERAL ROBERT KENNEDY AND CIA DIRECTOR ALAN DELES,
WHO HAVE BEEN GIVEN ASSIGNMENT BY PRESIDENT OF REVIEWING
CUBAN SITUATION WITHIN 60 DAYS.

IMMEDIATE POLICY NOT YET
RESOLVED, BUT IT APPEARS THAT POLICY IS IN PROCESS OF
BEING CHANGED.

SENT DIRECTOR

XEROX

RECEIVED

APR 28 1961

6.9 MAY 4 1961

CONFIDENTIAL

If the information contained in the above message is to be disseminated, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
DECODED COPY

18 MAR 62 11 58 AM

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 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

☐ Radio☒ Teletype

PAGE TWO

FROM SAC, MIAMI

230605

[REDACTED]

b1

b3

(C) REPEAT BUREAU REQUESTED EXERCISE EVERY EFFORT
 MIAMI WILL NOT INCORPORATE INFO
 MIAMI, THIS MATTER IN COMMUNICATION
 SUITABLE FOR DISSEMINATION AS SUCH INFO SOLELY FOR
 BUREAU'S KNOWLEDGE. MIAMI WILL CONTINUE ADVISE BUREAU
 PERTINENT DEVELOPMENTS.

RECEIVED: 4:06 AM TELETYPE

4:09 AM CODING UNIT

BLF

CORRECTED: 8:27 AM

cc Mr. Belmont

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic system.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

~~SECRET~~

TO : Director, FBI (109-12-210)

DATE: 4/25/61

FROM : *J* Legat, Mexico (109-70)SUBJECT: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
IS - CUBA

Remycab 4/22/61 furnishing information regarding the pro-Cuban and anti-United States demonstration of 4/21/61 which was broken up by police action.

As of possible interest to the Bureau, there are forwarded herewith seven copies of photographs regarding the demonstration and police action. These photographs were furnished to SA [REDACTED] on 4/23/61. One of the enclosed photographs shows the effigy of President KENNEDY which the demonstrators were prohibited from burning at the Constitution Plaza.

b7C
b1

P
2 - Bureau (Encls. 7)
1 - Mexico City
SWP:bs
(3)

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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

DATE: 12/27/2005

CLASSIFIED BY AUC/60309/TAM/MGT/KGR

DECLASSIFY ON: 25X3.3(1) 12/27/2030

EX-139

109-12-210-29

REC-80

MAY 1 1961

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

7- ENCLOSURE

HVA 4 1 25 04 21

E250000

BET

~~SECRET~~

NAT. SEC.

66 MAY 10 1961

SEP 64



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10-13-2000 BY 60322



EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC DOWNGRADING AND DECLASSIFICATION

104-13-210-2939

109-13 200 2029

4-21-61

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DATE 12/21/2001 BY 60320/AM/MT/VBR



b7c

BEST COPY AVAILABLE



b7c

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b7c

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office MEXICO, D. F.	Office of Origin BUREAU	Date 4/26/61	Investigative Period 4/18-4/20/61
TITLE OF CASE FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA		Report made by [REDACTED]	Typed By: epk
		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA	b7c

On 4/18/61, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] He stated that everything was all right in Havana and Santiago and said that Cuba was trying to obtain UN action to compel the U. S. to cease interference in Cuban revolt. CASTRO felt he could finish off the invaders in a short time but if more invaders were allowed to land in Cuba, he would have a difficult time. On 4/19/61, Cubana de Aviacion [REDACTED] lines would resume operations starting 4/21/61, and that offer of trip to Cuba had been made to [REDACTED] Source advised latter accepted offer of trip.

b7c
b7D

- P -

Copy to Miami
by routing slip for
☒ info ☐ action
date 5-8-61
by [Signature]

Copy to: CIA/State/ [REDACTED]

by routing slip for info.
Date 5-8-61 by [Signature]

Approved [Signature]	Special Agent In Charge	Do not write in spaces below	
Copies made: 5-Bureau (109-12-210) 1-United States Embassy [REDACTED] 1-Mexico City (109-70)		109-12-210-2940	REC-93 EX-108 b1

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NAT. INT. SEC.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

63 MAY 10 1961

United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

April 26, 1961

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

This document contains neither
recommendations nor conclusions of
the FBI. It is the property of
the FBI and is loaned to your agency;
it and its contents are not to be
distributed outside your agency.

Cuba
On April 18, 1961, a confidential source
advised that [REDACTED]

b7C
b7D

Cuba
[REDACTED] According to [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] had stated that everything was all
right in Havana and Santiago, referring to the invasion
attempts of the Cuban rebels. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] to send a Cubana de
Aviacion flight into Mexico and back to Havana to demonstrate
to the world that everything was under control in Cuba.
However, [REDACTED] would have
to consult others.

The confidential source said that [REDACTED]
is alleged to have stated that Cuba was trying to obtain
United Nations action to compel the United States to
cease its interference in the Cuban revolt. Cuba is
trying very hard to get United Nations action to stop
the United States. If they succeed in this, CASTRO

b7C
b7D

- 1 -
39724
DEC 1961
ON 12/27/61
[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

believes he can finish off the invaders in a short time. However, if the United States permits more invaders to land in Cuba, the Castro regime anticipates a difficult time ahead. [REDACTED] in the general conversation, intimated that everything was going well.

b7C

b7D

The confidential source related that [REDACTED] had stated he had asked if the Russian MIGs and tanks were operational at the time, but [REDACTED] refused to answer, stating, "They have seen them; let them guess about it."

b7C

b7D

On April 19, 1961, the confidential source further related that [REDACTED]

b7C

b7D

[REDACTED] stated that Cubana de Aviacion would renew its operations on Friday, April 21, 1961. Through [REDACTED] the airline had offered transportation to [REDACTED] desired to be advised that night if [REDACTED] would accept the Cubana offer. The confidential source stated that [REDACTED] had accepted the offer of a trip to Cuba.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



**United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation**

Washington 25, D. C.

April 26, 1961

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

This document contains neither
recommendations nor conclusions of
the FBI. It is the property of
the FBI and is loaned to your agency;
it and its contents are not to be
distributed outside your agency.

Reference is made to memorandum dated and
captioned as above.

Confidential source mentioned in referenced
memorandum has furnished reliable information in the
past.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/1/95 BY BUC/6020/TAM/KCT/KER

UNITED STATES

Memorandum

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)

DATE: 4/26/61

FROM : *A* LEGAT, MEXICO (109-70)

SUBJECT: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
IS-CUBA

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

ENCLOSURES

There are enclosed herewith five copies of the report of SA [REDACTED] dated and captioned as above in Mexico City, together with five copies of a letterhead memorandum evaluating the source utilized.

b7c

REFERENCE

Report of SA [REDACTED], 3/24/61, at Mexico, D. F.

b7c

SOURCE

Careful consideration has been given to the source concealed and same was concealed in order to protect his identity.

[REDACTED] (C)

b1

CLASSIFICATION

Enclosed report has been classified "~~Confidential~~" to protect the identity of a Bureau source in Mexico who is furnishing information relating to the internal security of the United States.

P
2-Bureau (Encls. 10)
1-Mexico City
JTG/epk
(3)

REC-93

109-12-210 294

b7c

5-ENCLOSURE

63 MAY 10 1961

Copy to
by routing slip for
☒ info ☐ action
date 5-9-61
by [signature]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SEC.

DATE: 2/6/2006
CLASSIFIED BY: AUC/100309/TAM/MCT/KSP
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X33(1), 2102030

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MC 109-70

LEADS

MEXICO CITY

AT MEXICO, D. F.

Will follow and report Cuban activities in Mexico.

- 2 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)
(ATTN. FBI LABORATORY)

DATE: 4/13/61

FROM: LEGAT, MEXICO (109-70)

SUBJECT: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
IS - CUBA

On 4/11/61 [redacted] called me and requested permission to bring [redacted] and a Cuban friend to my house to see me concerning an important matter. Accordingly, on the evening of 4/11/61 I met [redacted] and [redacted]

[redacted] and was an extremely wealthy Cuban citizen prior to the CASTRO regime. He has been known for a long time as very anti-FIDEL CASTRO

[redacted] gave me the enclosed copy of a letter to President KENNEDY prepared by his friend Dr. EMILIO RUIZ PORTUONDO and the enclosed copy of an article prepared by [redacted] regarding the Cuban situation.

It is requested that the Laboratory translate both of these documents and return the same to the Mexico City Office.

[redacted] was most critical of [redacted] of the opposition group, [redacted] saying that he was one of CASTRO's main supporters up until about six months ago and that if [redacted] takes over in Cuba after CASTRO there will be no change within the country and that matters will continue the same as at present, merely without FIDEL.

Upon receipt of the translations of the enclosed communications, a memorandum will be prepared by this office for dissemination purposes.

3 - Bureau (Encs. 2)
1 - Mexico City
JFD:plb
(4)

REC-61

EX-119

11 APR 18 1961

Let to Legat Mexico City
With Enc. 661
Reated 4-28-61

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/1/05 BY AUC/60309/TAM/MCT/KSC

Pg 2.99

NAT. INT. SEC

SAC,
XXX Legal Attache, Mexico (109-70)

April 26, 1961

Director, FBI REG-51
(109-12-218) 2942

EX 119
FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
IS - Cuba

REGISTERED MAIL
XXXXXXXXXXXX

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/17/05 BY 60329/TAM/UCT/KBR

Attached is the translation which you requested by letter
dated

4/13/61.

The contents thereof, where pertinent, must be reported
under appropriate captions and afforded whatever investigative
attention is necessary.

Disposition of the foreign language material submitted in
this connection is set forth below:

Returned herewith.

Tolson _____
Parsons _____
Mohr _____
Belmont _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

1 - Mr. Donahoe (sent direct with enclosure)

PJL:gg
(5)

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit without enclosure (route through for review)

Enclosures

ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

62 MAY 4 1961

TRANSLATION FROM SPANISH

The Liberty and Security of America is Above "Non-Intervention"

By [REDACTED]

President JÂN QUADROS of Brazil has proclaimed himself the defense attorney for the FIDEL CASTRO Government. Since he had no other legal, moral or historical justification to defend the Cuban Communist Government, he was forced to use, together with the other demagogues of America, the wobbly principle of "non-intervention." Basing himself upon this old and discredited theory, Mr. QUADROS embarks upon his thesis of "mediation" in an attempt to reduce to a simple argument between the United States and Cuba, what, in reality, is an aggressive plan of communist imperialism and of open intervention in the political freedom of the nations of our continent. b7c

These criteria used by several Latin American Governments and politicians are very strange when they are used to reject the intervention of the Organization of American States in a matter which affects not only a sister nation, but the very security of all nations on the American continent.

What strange things are happening in the Cuban situation? What is the legal position of this nation in American international law? Who is intruding upon the "self-determination of the people of Cuba?" Is it the Government of the United States, which is aware of the communist danger and is denouncing it, or the Russian and Chinese empires, which are taking advantage of a domestic revolution in order to impose upon it a doctrine contrary to the interests and sentiments of the people of Cuba? In this case there is a clear and obvious communist intervention which is being imposed upon the people of Cuba not by any country in this continent, but by Russia and China, the two worst political tyrannies in the world that are violating the sovereignty of a free nation in America and imposing a puppet government, tyrannical and disloyal, to act against the security of the continent.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/10/01 BY 60309/AM/1001/KER

TRANSLATED BY:

[REDACTED] April 20, 1961

9900

109-12-210-2942
ENCLOSURE

and violating the self-determination to which the Cuban people have a right.

Why, then, should the myth of "non-intervention" be applied to Cuba when no nation on this continent wished to interfere in Cuba? On the contrary, it is a matter of eliminating the intervention of powers outside of our continent in American nations.

Let us take an example. Mr. QUADROS was elected by the people of Brazil in free elections. He is, therefore a product of the popular will. If any American power or nation wanted to overthrow the government of Mr. QUADROS because of his leftist tendencies this fact could be called aggression against the self-determination of the people of Brazil. In such a case the doctrine of "non-intervention" could be rightfully invoked. However, the case of Cuba is completely different. We are faced here with the imposition of a foreign political doctrine which is harmful to the interests and sentiments of the Cuban people and which is being imposed by force by a very small minority which does not make up even three per cent of the Cuban people. This foreign political doctrine is being imposed by force and tyranny by foreign agents.

The communist doctrine and government imposed upon the Cuban people are directed and supported by powers outside of this continent. If this is not so, what justification could there be for the presence in Cuba and within the CASTRO Government of more than twenty thousand Russian, Chinese and Czech agents? Where is the self-determination of the Cuban people and their freedom to choose their own form of government?

The application of/theory of "non-intervention" is nothing more than a convenient pose on the part of those governments of Latin America which do not want to assume any responsibility in the Cuban matter. It would be better for Latin American statesmen and governments to speak clearly instead of continuing to proclaim a doctrine contrary to all those laws and obligations which serve as norms and bases for the organization of American States.

Moreover, what reason is there to proclaim a doctrine which has no bearing on the case? "Non-intervention" was one of the factors involved in the creation of the Organization of American States (OAS) and had never been used against any member state since the organization was established until the San Jose meeting, when it was applied to the Dominican Republic because of its dispute with the government of Venezuela.

Now, in the Cuban case, that we are dealing with a government directed and managed by a political doctrine originated in another continent and supported by nations and governments outside of our hemisphere; now that it is a matter of sanctioning a government which is tyrannizing its own people by imposing a dictatorship by force (that attacks sister countries, as proven in the invasions of Panama, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Haiti, Santo Domingo and Paraguay, that has combated and challenged the OAS, and that has refused to fulfill its agreements, offended the organization's representatives and members, threatened to export its revolution and violate or intervene in the internal affairs of most sister countries); now that we are speaking about establishing sanctions against this aggressive and treacherous government for the security of the American ideal, the doctrine of "non-intervention" is brought into play to justify communist aggression against all of the countries of America, symbolized by the FIDEL CASTRO Government.

Can such disloyalty and treachery to the nations of America be tolerated? Can a political thesis that justifies the maintenance of a cancer which has arisen in the very center of the continent be accepted? It can not and must not be permitted.

Unfortunately, we are living in a world in which neutrality does not exist. Today, we must be belligerent; we must take a determined and clearly defined stand. There is no other alternative. We are either with American democracy or with Russian and Chinese communism.

Let those who wish to desert our principles do so, but let them not make use of a false theory such as "non-intervention" in their desire to avoid the obligation of defending American solidarity. Let them desert from the OAS; let them withdraw from all international organizations that support and protect the rights of our nations; let them imitate CASTRO and make common cause with Russian and Chinese imperialism; but let them assume this historical continental responsibility with all its consequences. Perhaps the OAS would be stronger and more efficient with a few less members.

If this should happen, there would be no country within the Organization of American States to fail in the fulfillment of the obligations imposed by the defense of American solidarity. Liberty, prosperity and security for our nations rests only in the hands of Americans.

Russian and Chinese communism can only give our continent
tyranny, slavery, misery and infinite grief.

TRANSLATION FROM SPANISH

OPEN LETTER TO PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Honorable JOHN F. KENNEDY
President of the United States of America
Washington, D. C.

Mr. President:

EXPRESSION OF GRATITUDE

At a dinner offered me by [REDACTED] in Havana, in 1958, I was greatly moved when you raised your glass to make a toast in which I recognized the gratitude of the North American people for my activities during many years in the United Nations, defending the cause of the free world and for my unceasing efforts to establish closer relations between the United States and Cuba. Your very praiseworthy remarks on my behalf, Mr. President, were a recognition of forty years of efforts dedicated to combating the plans of international communism. b7c

Surely, you were alluding to my statement in the General Assembly of the United Nations held in the city of San Francisco, in 1955, in commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the signing of the Charter of the United Nations in which, in answer to a speech by the Foreign Minister of the USSR, who attempted to describe his government as the champion of peace and international justice, I denounced before that great audience the new style of Soviet and Chinese colonialism which, in less than half a century, has made slaves of hundreds of millions of human beings. Perhaps you were referring to my energetically protesting position with respect to the bloody Soviet repression in Hungary. Perhaps you were referring to my defense of the actions of the governments of Washington and London, which sent military forces to Lebanon and Jordan, saving these nations from the communist yoke. Perhaps you were referring to my action in the matter of Korea, which

TRANSLATED BY:

[REDACTED]
April 23, 1961

trub
PJh 109-12-210 - 2942
ENCLOSURE b7c

was illegally invaded by Korean communists and Chinese - an invasion which brought about the condemnation of Red China as an aggressor by the great majority of the member states of the United Nations. Perhaps you were referring to the time when, confronted with the report which affirmed that the United States had used bacteriological weapons in the Korean War (a document reputedly signed by impartial scientists) I proved that these signatures were not those of impartial scientists, but of militant communists.

CUBA, A COMMUNIST SATELLITE

Now, Mr. President, I find myself harbored in this country because my country has fallen into the hands of the Soviet Union and Red China. The regime which is tyrannizing my country has changed it into the most productive of all the satellites of the Moscow and Peking governments. In fact, immediately after FIDEL CASTRO and his comrades took power, I resigned from my post as the Cuban Ambassador to the United Nations and dedicated myself, within the limits of my abilities, to the difficult task (especially in these moments of deceit and treachery against the noble North American people), of manifesting the true proposals of FIDEL CASTRO for the unleashing of a most imminent danger to the whole American continent, which would be the victim of a vast and well-planned conspiracy aimed at communizing first Cuba and then all of Latin America.

INTERVIEWS WITH JOHN FOSTER DULLES

Inconsider myself morally authorized, Mr. President, to write you this open letter because I have never betrayed my government or my country and because ever since the July 26 Movement began in 1953, I was aware that all its reeking manifestations signaled the first great international communist conspiracy to gain control of the American continent. I spoke with Secretary of State JOHN FOSTER DULLES on several occasions. I also spoke with [REDACTED] b7C

[REDACTED] for Latin American Affairs; with [REDACTED] of the Office of Mexican and Caribbean Affairs of that Department; with [REDACTED] with the Ambassador of the United States to the United Nations, Mr. HENRY CABOT LODGE; and with many other persons of this

country. I presented all of these persons with the proof of the long communist militancy of FIDEL CASTRO. He had taken an active part in the tragic "Bogota Manifestation" as far back as 1948. This bloody episode brought desolation to Bogota and had as its objective the disruption of the Ninth Interamerican Conference. The Colombian police have the proof of the communist affiliation of the then student of the University of Havana (CASTRO). I also presented proof of his activities in Cuba. This proof included a report on his permanent communist militancy, in the course of which he committed several murders.

On July 26, 1953, FIDEL CASTRO, together with a predominantly communist group, attacked the Moncada barracks in Santiago de Cuba, in order to take them by surprise. The only outcome was a large number of murders. CASTRO was tried and condemned to several years imprisonment, but he did not serve the full sentence because the Congress of the Republic granted an amnesty. During this trial, FIDEL CASTRO was authorized to defend himself. In his statement in self-defence, in which he repeated whole paragraphs from the self-defence of ADOLF HITLER (when the German dictator was tried by the Munich events and ended his statement with the phrase: "History will absolve me") CASTRO made public the program of the July 26 Movement. There was no doubt that he would put into practice, if he was successful, exactly that which he had been doing for the past few years.

In an interview which I held with the Secretary of State, FOSTER DULLES, in March, 1958, in New York, I advised him of the error which the Washington Government was committing by ignoring the full implications of a CASTRO triumph. I had also warned him of this in several letters and memoranda. I must say that, through my interviews and letters and through the answers of FOSTER DULLES, I was able to ascertain that this great statesman had delegated this problem to other officials.

PREDICTIONS FULFILLED

In a letter dated March 27, 1958, I predicted to Mr. FOSTER DULLES everything which since has happened in Cuba in the last two years. That is, the same things were repeated here as was done in those countries conquered by the Soviet Union and by Red China: mass executions without

5
trials, or with popular tribunals; the assassination of persons not militant in international communism (who made up the better part of our best human reserves); the imprisonment of more than twenty thousand noncommunists; the confiscation of all native and foreign goods and property without any indemnification; the persecution of religions and their ministers; the collectivization of land and the seizing of the land from its rightful owners, also without indemnification, and the transformation of this land into collective granges in which the farmer was converted into a new serf of the land; the military mobilization of the working class without the right to strike or express an opinion; the suppression of the freedom of the press and the confiscation of all newspapers and reviews; the suppression of a free press; the intense campaign to inspire hate for men, women and children of different races and classes; the subjugation of the professional classes to the totalitarian communist system; the suppression of the right to an education and the closing of private schools and the adopting, in the public schools, of the doctrine of Marxism and hate for the United States; the organization of a Judicial Power unconditionally under the government's control; the lack of elections; the dissolving of the political parties with the exception of the Communist Party, the only authorized one free to carry on a campaign of recruitment; the denial of the right to hold public meetings unless they are those called by the government to gather support for its measures; the denial of the right of free expression of thought, insofar as the press, the radio and television belong to the government. Mr. President, I can assure you that, with the total obligatory militarization of all Cubans under the system of the Popular Militia, the communist regime of CASTRO has a greater number of armed forces, proportionally, than the armed forces of the Soviet Union and the United States combined.

I also warned that after a communist regime was established, it would be exported to the rest of the continent by means of armed invasions or by subversion, thus converting America into a true inferno. The invasions launched by Cuba against Panama, Guatemala, Haiti, Nicaragua, Paraguay, and twice against the Dominican Republic, completely proved my point. I might add that there is not a single state

in Latin America where subversion, directed from Havana in strict alliance with the national communists and the governments of Moscow and Peking, has not sown hatred and death. The Government of Peru and that of Uruguay have shown proof that the Cuban diplomatic missions are used to try to overthrow the democratic governments of the New World. It has been proven that even in the attack made upon the Portuguese ship "Santa Maria," several Cuban followers of FIDEL took an active part.

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Mr. President, I do not intend to deal with the responsibilities, although I would have a right to do so since my compatriots, my family and myself are victims of the errors committed. However, it cannot be denied that, although done in good faith, numerous expeditions left the North American coast in violation of treaties, loaded with arms, medicine and men for the aid of Cuban communists. A large part of the North American press, radio and television, and even outstanding personalities of public life in this country, aided these communists. In the cities of the United States sums of money were publicly collected for CASTRO and his comrades. Furthermore, the embargo on the shipment of arms destined for the Government of Cuba for self-defense, imposed by the Secretary of State in Washington (notwithstanding the fact that these arms had been bought and paid for in accordance with the Inter-American Mutual Assistance Pact) was a factor which rendered possible the triumph of CASTRO since he received popular support when the Cubans, observing that their government, which was also guilty of numerous errors and excesses, was helpless to control the rebellion.

As an additional example of the lack of discernment with which North American officials treated the Cuban problem, I can offer two quotations. On January 31, 1958, [redacted] declared before the Foreign Affairs Committee of the United States Senate: "There is no evidence that organized communist elements are to be found within the CASTRO Movement or that Mr. FIDEL CASTRO is under communist influence." In spite of this, President EISENHOWER, in his last message to Congress on January 12, 1961, on two occasions stated: "The communist threat continues abroad in Berlin; there exists an explosive situation in Laos and (the communist threat exists) in the problems caused by communist penetration in Cuba."

b7c

It is still not fully clear when and how the United States became convinced that a communist regime had been established in Cuba, which was denied by [REDACTED]. If you examine, Mr. President, the space given to news by the people in charge of the State Department in Washington, you will be able to see how the people were slowly given doses of information concerning the fact that Cuba had fallen into the hands of Moscow and Peking. Facts were made public only after having appeared in the press.

b7c

The intervention of officials of the Department of State of the United States in favor of the communist revolution has been proven by the statements which, under oath, were made before the Subcommittee for Internal Security of this country, by the distinguished Ambassadors ARTHUR GARDNER and EARL T. SMITH, who explained the events which forced them to make this affirmation. They added that the CASTRO revolution could not have any economic basis because Cuba was then enjoying the greatest prosperity and its inhabitants the second highest income per capital in all the American nations. These affirmations on the part of these ex-North American diplomats have been corroborated in discussions and declarations made by Senators and Representatives in the Congress of this nation, among them, by the eminent Democratic Senators SMATHERS, BOND, and EASTLAND, and by the Republicans BRIDGES, BUSH and HICKENLOOPER.

CONCRETE SUGGESTIONS AND DEMANDS

Since everyone realizes that there exists a communist regime in Cuba at the service of Moscow and Peking, I believe that my forty years of experience in fighting international communism and my knowledge of the present situation in my country authorize me to make the following statements:

First: There does not exist in history a single case in which a communist regime supported by the Soviet Union and Red China has been able to be eradicated without the help of external forces. In the case of Hungary, this was evident when, during the one hundred days of the communist government in 1919, BELA KUN and his comrades were thrown out of power by the military forces of Czechoslovakia and Rumania, which were not communist at that time.

In the case of Guatemala, which is said to offer hope for self-salvation and thus once more deceive the North American people, the civil government of the Republic had been infiltrated by communism but the Armed Forces of Guatemala were intact and were not subject to any communist influence. It was these forces that finally saved the country from the communist yoke. This was also evident in the case of a certain province of Iran, in which the United Nations obliged the Soviet Union to abandon that region. FIDEL CASTRO's first movement was to dissolve the professional armed forces, killing a great number of officers and soldiers, and organizing communist armed forces and popular militias with the same functions.

Experience shows that economic reprisals alone are not sufficient to overthrow a communist regime. The blockade of the Soviet Union and Red China proves this.

Second: To expect that a country of six million inhabitants liberate itself by defeating the Soviet Union and Red China and their satellites, besides being impossible, constitutes a denial of the principles of democratic and continental solidarity so often preached. We shall never accept as valid the argument that the problem of Cuba is a problem for Cubans alone. In the first place, the facts prove the opposite and, secondly, we Cubans are not the only ones responsible for what has happened in our country.

Third: Mr. President, you must analyze warily the advice of a certain Latin American country which favors maintaining the principle of non-intervention at all costs. That government certainly did not respect this principle on several occasions. It is evident that this is an attempt to defend certain hidden ambitions such as taking away a large share of our (Cuban) sugar quota and increasing its tourist trade at the cost of ours.

Placing the United States at the disadvantage of having to respect non-intervention constitutes a suggestion which cannot be decently made and which would be like tolerating the existence of a Soviet and Chinese fort only ninety miles from the coast of the United States, from which that nation could be attacked whenever Moscow or Peking ordered. It would be the same as accepting the seizure of a billion dollars without any compensation, thus opening

the way for other countries to do the same. It would be like allowing American citizens to be shot, molested and imprisoned without any right to protest. What is more basic, it would be like accepting the effects of a daily campaign of defamation and insults against the United States, its constitutional powers, its high officials and even its common people, in an attempt to make moral ragamuffins of them, and would be like accepting the loss of prestige which you mentioned in your election campaign. It would be like letting the Soviet Union and Red China have the advantage of intervening, taking all the wealth of Cuba and establishing a center of subversion for the rest of the Americas on the island. One of the activities that reveal the interest of the governments of Moscow and Peking in remaining in Cuba has been the activity carried on by North American communists and fellow travelers in the last two years. This activity has consisted not in combating the illegal intervention of Red China and the Soviet Union in Cuba but in opposing any defensive action on the part of Washington by proclaiming that time is against CASTRO and that any intervention on the part of the United States would make this country lose the sympathy of the Latin American nations. They have tried to make a taboo of intervention, but not for the intervention of the Soviet Union and Red China, but for the intervention of the United States!

Never has a great power had the sympathy of all the less rich and less powerful countries. What must be hoped for is mutual respect and this is only obtained by acting honestly and by not tolerating any unjust or insolent attacks against itself which violate the rules of international law and of morals.

Furthermore, the only enemies of the United States in the Latin American countries are the communists and their fellow travelers, and they will never change their opinion.

Fifth: We have heard both Democratic and Republican Representatives of the Government of the United States affirm that, for the security of this country and the free world, it is imperative to maintain South Korea, Formosa, and Berlin outside of the territory dominated by the communist powers,

For the defence of South Korea, thousands of sons of this great nation offered their lives. In order to keep Formosa free from communist occupation, the United States has spent billions of dollars and the Seventh Fleet is permanently on guard. The Government of Washington has made public its decision to keep Berlin free from the communist yoke. All of this, Mr. President, is going on thousands of miles from the coasts of the United States. It does not follow that what is rightly judged as a serious danger even at so great a distance, could become tolerable when that same danger exists only ninety miles from the North American coast.

Sixth: In Lebanon and in Jordan, the United States and the United Kingdom respectively landed their troops to stop these nations from being conquered by the communists and their allies. How is it possible that this same measure is not adopted to save defenseless people, ninety per cent of whom are not communists and who have been subjugated because they have been handed over to the Soviet Union and Red China?

Seventh: The lack of action which has characterized the conduct of several Latin American governments with respect to the Cuban situation - governments truly opposed to international communism - is due to the fact that they have observed with mistrust the lack of leadership of this nation (the United States) which is obliged, because of its military power, to defend continental sovereignty from conquest by Soviet and Chinese imperialism.

Those who have observed the policy of patience on the part of the Washington Government (it is called a policy of patience, but better defined as a policy of tolerance) have lost faith, for this reason, have not reacted adequately. They fear that if the CASTRO regime and its comrades proposed an understanding without substantially changing the present situation in Cuba, this would be accepted. There is no intention on the part of these governments not to fulfill their international obligations. There is merely uncertainty concerning the policy to be followed by the Washington Government.

Eighth: Mr. President, those who inform you that there is no solution for the Cuban problem as far as the United States is concerned are not serving the best interests of this country or of the free world. The United States cannot tolerate a communist regime only ninety miles from its coast. A danger thousands of miles away, as has been the case until now with the European and Asiatic communist satellite states, which have had this danger at their doorstep, is different (sic).

The United States cannot isolate CASTRO and his comrades within Cuba. There already was a chance to do this, but the opportunity passed. That was when CASTRO had virtually no organization and could not count upon the public support of the Soviet Union and Red China. Every day that goes by, anti-American and communist work is more intense in the rest of Latin America and governments will become communized, some openly declaring this and others hiding it in much the same way as did FIDEL CASTRO at the beginning of his dictatorship. The United States will remain isolated, without markets and without friendly governments in this part of the world. This is what NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV promised in his speech of January 6.

There is no choice in the case of Cuba. Either CASTRO and his comrades, who have taken control of the island, are forcefully eradicated, or they will destroy the United States of America. The more time slips by without the necessary action, the worse it will be for the United States and the rest of America.

I offer a revealing fact which confirms my opinion. In the Sierra del Escambray, in Cuba, two thousand Cubans of all social classes and different political ideas, both white and Negro, have, for the past two months, been offering to the world the Huerfano spectacle of fighting without arms, ammunition, supplies or medicine because they do not want their country to continue being a Soviet satellite. FIDEL CASTRO has now launched against these fighters for liberty and democracy sixty thousand armed militiamen led by communist technicians, both Russian and Chinese, with the goal of annihilating them. If this should happen, one more victory would be

chalked up for the obedient servants of international communism right under the very nose of an America indifferent to the Cuban tragedy.

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS MUST BE FULFILLED

Ninth: There are in force certain international agreements which impose upon the United States the obligation of immediately beginning action in Cuba. These are:

A. The Monroe Doctrine (1823). This document declared that any attempt by the European powers to extend their system of government to any part of the Western Hemisphere would constitute a danger to the peace and security of the United States.

B. The Corollary of the Monroe Doctrine was made public by President GRANT in 1869. This ruling prohibited the transfer of any European colony in the New World to another European power because such transfers would modify the balance of power unfavorably for the security of the United States.

C. Article 51 of the United Nations Charter recognizes the right of legitimate defense and thus, also, recognizes the Inter-American Treaties.

D. In 1939, the Foreign Ministers of America made it publicly known that they would not recognize German claims to colonies in the New World belonging to European powers occupied by the Nazis. In July, 1940, the Congress of the United States ratified this agreement.

E. In 1940, the Foreign Affairs Ministers of America met in Havana and granted a mandate to one or more of the Republics of America to stop any attempt on the part of Germany to take over European colonies. By agreement of the American states, an Inter-American Committee was established to administer the rescued territory pending the installation of a freely elected government.

There is not a single jurist who will not accept the fact that, if the foregoing measures were applicable to Germany with relation to European colonies, they are also applicable to the Soviet Union and Communist China insofar as they have taken control not of simply a European

colony, but of an American Republic.

I might add that all international agreements of this nation represent not a right, but an obligation. Ever since the Washington Government declared that there exists a regime in Cuba which is obedient to international communism, it was under the obligation to eradicate it.

F. The declarations made in Washington in 1931, and Caracas in 1954 (which I had the honor of defending as the Cuban Delegate to the South American Conference) state that the direct or indirect intervention of international communism in any American Republic would be considered an attempt to colonize made by a non-American state, would, consequently, be a violation of sovereignty.

G. The Rio de Janeiro Pact of 1947 declares that the direct or indirect intervention of international communism in any American Republic constitutes a threat to the sovereignty and the political independence of all the states of the New World.

H. When the United States declared war on Spain in order to help Cuba achieve its independence, the Congress of the United States approved, in 1898, a Joint Resolution in which it promised to keep Cuba a free state. This state has disappeared inasmuch as Cuba is a satellite of the Soviet Union and of Red China.

IMPERATIVE NEED FOR MILITARY ACTION

Mr. President, my father was one of the most revered heroes of the Cuban people. At the age of sixteen he fought against Spain for the independence of his country. General EMILIO NUNES was the Chief of the Expeditionary Department of the Government of Free Cuba and personally led expeditions from the United States which made possible the liberation of my country. My father was the first one to raise the Cuban flag over Castillo del Morro in Havana, when the Republic was founded on May 20, 1902. The apostle of our independence, JOSE MARTI, called him his most loyal friend and his most efficient collaborator in destroying the Spanish hold on the island.

I therefore feel, Mr. President, that I am fulfilling my duty as a Cuban citizen, as a son of the liberator of Cuba and as an enemy of international communism, by informing you that the vast majority of Cubans are anxious for immediate military action. This action should be the only effective kind: inter-American, if possible - North American in any case. Only this can free Cuba from the clutches of international communism.

This action would radically change the morale of the American nations. Fellow travelers and false neutralists in our continent would thus be convinced that it is useless to use subversion against our nations and overthrow their governments and establish communist regimes because they would receive the same treatment. You can count on the Cuban Youth for this job of liberation because the young people of Cuba are ready to offer their lives for the cause of democracy in a just war which can have only one outcome.

Respectfully,

s/ Dr. EMILIO NUNEZ PORTUONDO
Ex-President of the Security
Council of the United Nations.
Editor of "Latin American Events"
Washington, D. C.

3800 Venney Street, N. W.
Washington 16, D. C.

UNITED STATES C

Memorandum

~~SECRET~~

Tolson ✓
 Parsons ✓
 Mohr ✓
 Belmont ✓
 Callahan ✓
 Conrad ✓
 DeLoach ✓
 Evans ✓
 Malone ✓
 Rosen ✓
 Tavel ✓
 Trotter ✓
 W.C. Sullivan ✓
 Tele. Room ✓
 Ingram ✓
 Gandy ✓

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: April 22, 1961

FROM : [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
CUBAN SITUATION

On 4/21/61, Liaison Representative met [REDACTED]

Opportunity to talk with him was very limited. He said he had been on Naval Base all during recent invasion attack on Cuba by anti-Castro elements, but kept in touch with events insofar as possible through his intelligence work. He said he observed no military action. He described affair as a "fiasco" which unfortunately would make a future effort to overthrow Castro very difficult because confidence of anti-Castro Cubans in success of future attack would be considerably weakened in view of failure of recent attack though it was generally understood U.S. was backing it.

Although [REDACTED] had to hurry along, it was learned he had just visited ONI Security Division where he confidentially imparted to personnel there his observations and comments regarding Cuban situation. Following items mentioned by [REDACTED] were passed on later to Liaison Representative by [REDACTED] of ONI:

All ONI personnel in Cuba have been listed for assassination, according to a local ONI informant.

Loyalty to Castro is stronger among Cuban people than was believed earlier.

Castro's internal intelligence system and ability to control population are better than had been thought. For example, in one locality near U.S. Naval Base, about 70 men headed for mountains to join anti-Castro forces when invasion started. Castro

- 1 - Mr. Parsons
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Donahoe
- 1 - Liaison
- 1 - [REDACTED]
- 1 - [REDACTED]

DATE: 2/6/2006

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~~SECRET~~

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont
RE: CUBAN SITUATION

agents promptly swept into locality and picked up women and children of departed men, as well as others, including all local key figures in secret anti-Castro underground, thus effectively preventing possible uprising to assist invading forces.

No fighting took place which could be observed from Naval Base and [REDACTED] saw no jet planes of Cuban Air Force, but modern Russian tanks were observed within five miles of the Base. b7c

In spite of Castro's success in beating off invasion, it is not felt he will make any serious move to get U.S. out of Guantanamo Bay Naval Base until his government's financial condition has been improved. Castro now gets about \$150,000 weekly in badly needed U.S. dollars by taking them from Cuban workers leaving Base in exchange for Cuban pesos.

As for Cuban workers on Base, about 80 of them immediately left to serve in Castro's militia on receiving word of invasion.

ONI has identified 55 Cuban G-2 agents among workers on Base; has had seven of these removed from payroll; but presently feels it is better to allow other 48 to remain on theory it is more practical to watch them than to try to identify those it is believed would very likely succeed them.

[REDACTED] (S) b1
b3

Even if Castro is overthrown by anti-Communists, his influence in Cuba and Latin America will be felt for at least ten years thereafter. In this connection Castro has an intensive program going to eradicate illiteracy in Cuba within a year. Teachers have been sent into all areas of Cuba in this effort and even old people are receiving training, being exposed to textbooks which attack "U.S. Imperialism" and describe Russia as "Our friend." Later it is anticipated these teachers will move into other areas of Latin America to continue such teaching.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont
RE: CUBAN SITUATION

Castro is said to be building a 150,000 watt radio transmitter near Havana, which will be able to beam its messages to southern tip of South America and blank out U.S. broadcasts to Latin America.

Since he has been in Cuba, [REDACTED] has never heard any broadcasts to Cuban people by Voice of America. [REDACTED] of ONI added that, during his visit [REDACTED] remarked that he has a very low opinion [REDACTED] (S)

[REDACTED] went on to say that, [REDACTED] understood that 1400 men described as "the flower" of the anti-Castro movement had been "slaughtered" due to absence of expected air cover during invasion effort. These men were said to have been doctors, lawyers, bankers and the like, who went ashore as combat troops but were to be basis of a new Cuban Government after Castro was overthrown. Air cover had been provided for in over-all invasion plan, with disguised U.S. military planes to be flown by U.S. pilots, but as invasion was about to begin President Kennedy made decision to withhold air support on recommendation of State Secretary Dean Rusk.

[REDACTED] said that while [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] considers him a very competent observer, he has no present means of making any further evaluation of accuracy of [REDACTED] remarks. [REDACTED] stressed that [REDACTED] is a very young officer whose career could be adversely affected by undue dissemination of his personal observations and comments. Therefore, [REDACTED] urgently requested that all remarks attributed to [REDACTED] be treated in strict confidence and given only limited distribution within Bureau only.

ACTION:

For information.

~~SECRET~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
APR 24 1961

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Evans _____
Mr. Malone _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Ingram _____
Miss Gandy _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/10/06 BY AUC/60309/TAM/MCT/KBR

URGENT 4-24-61 ~~11-35 PM~~ 11-35 PM JFA

TO DIRECTOR 14 109-12-210

FROM SAC, NEW YORK 109-112

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTER-CUBA. ^{INTERNAL SECURITY-CUBA} ~~IS DASH CUBA.~~ RE NY TEL CALL THIS

DATE. SOURCE [REDACTED] ADVISED ON FOUR

TWENTY FOUR THAT THE AMERICAN FRIENDS SOCIETY HAS SUPPLIED INFORMATION

TO [REDACTED] JULY TWENTY SIXTH, NYC, THAT THERE IS TO

BE AN INVASION OF CUBA IN TWO DAYS, AND IT WAS RECOMMENDED THAT

THE TWENTY SIXTH OF JULY MOVEMENT JOIN IN A CAMPAIGN OF SENDING

TELEGRAMS TO THE PRESIDENT PROTESTING THIS PROPOSED INVASION.

IT WAS SUGGESTED THAT THE TWENTY SIXTH MOVEMENT ALSO CALL TWO

NUMBERS - ONE IN NEW YORK- [REDACTED]

AND/OR MR. I. F. STONE IN WASHINGTON, DC- ^{109-12-210 2944} AT EMERSON TWO DASH

EIGHT FIVE SEVEN NINE TO VERIFY OR GET FURTHER INFORMATION #5

CONCERNING THIS RUMOR. EX 104 REC-25 APR 28 1961 DISSEMINATION MEMORANDUM FOLLOWS WITH DETAILS.

END ^{XPR} CASTRO Group.

NY R 14 WA ELR

XEROX

56 MAY 5 1961

CC: BELMONT

109-551
(JULY 26th MOV.)

CC-973243-

DISSEMINATION TO: State, CIA,
+ Military Agencies.

S.S. =

Stch =

CIA =

4-25-61

67C

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F B I

Date: 4/28/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
 FROM: SAC, NORFOLK (105-0)
 MOVEMENT OF CUBAN NATIONALS
 IS - CUBA

POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

On 4/27/61, JACK LACEY, Customs Agent in Charge, Norfolk, Va., advised that Spanish vessel "Cavadonga" was leaving Baltimore about noon Sunday, 4/30/61, for Newport News, Va., and that on board with other Cubans was the Cuban Ambassador to the United Nations and his party. Mr. LACEY said that U. S. Customs in Baltimore had notified the Baltimore Office of the FBI.

Mr. LACEY said he was furnishing this to the Norfolk Office for information and no action being taken in Norfolk.

Copies are furnished Baltimore, New York, and Miami for information because of possible interest.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 12/27/05 BY NUC/6239/TAM/MGT/KBR

- 3 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
 1 - Baltimore (Info)(RM)
 1 - New York (Info)(RM)
 1 - Miami (Info)(RM)
 1 - Norfolk

LWK:scl
 (7)

1 APR 29 1961

Approved: _____

Sent _____

M Per _____

58 MAY 4 1961 Special Agent in Charge

F B I

Date: 4/27/61

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (105-4603)

SUBJECT: CUBAN SITUATION
IS - CUBA

POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

On April 27, 1961, [REDACTED], Robert C. Herd Steamship Company, Baltimore, Maryland, telephonically advised this office as follows:

The Spanish vessel "COVA DONGA" will arrive at anchorage off the port of Baltimore, Friday, April 28, 1961, and will dock at Baltimore, Maryland, between 7 and 8:00 a.m., Sunday, April 30, 1961, pier 5, Port Covington, Baltimore, Maryland. This vessel is to discharge approximately 100 tons of tobacco and thereafter will go to Hampton Roads, Virginia, and then to Havana, Cuba. The steamship company hopes to handle the matter promptly so that the ship can leave by 1:00 p.m., Sunday, April 30. This ship is coming to Baltimore from New York City.

According to [REDACTED] Cuban Ambassador to the United Nations is aboard this ship, as well as other Cuban officials from the United Nations. Locally, INS and Customs have been advised by the Company. Present plans are that passengers will not be allowed to leave the ship.

[REDACTED] advised this office for our information. He felt that we should be aware of this due to the remote possibility of some type of disturbance. This is submitted for the information of the Bureau.

③ - Bureau
1 - Baltimore

REGIS. MAIL

MEG:ers
(4)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/27/02 BY 60327/AM/MT/KSA-12-210-2946

16 APR 28 1961

58 MAY 4 1961

Approved: [Signature] Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

C. Wick

NAT. INT. SECT.

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REC-71 100-12-210 - 2947

EX-105

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 12/1/05 BY AUC/02309/TAM/MCT/KER

ew

Date: April 25, 1961

To: Office of Security
Department of State

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

On April 25, 1961, [REDACTED] b7C
[REDACTED] Pan American World Airways, Miami, Florida, advised
our Miami Office that flights between Miami and Havana had
been resumed. The first flight left Miami at 12:45 p.m.,
April 25, 1961, with eighteen passengers on board. These
passengers included two U. S. citizens, who had the necessary
approval to travel to Cuba; four others who had relinquished
their permanent residence status; and twelve visitors who were
returning to Cuba.

Our Miami Office learned from Cuban short-wave broad-
casts that mass execution of participants in the recent Cuban
Revolution would take place on May 1, 1961. All people in Cuba
have been urged to attend the execution and those unable have
been requested to display posters and banners noting the success
of the revolution. In addition, Havana Radio station
has expressed the theme in its broadcasts that the next aggression
by the United States against Cuba would come in the form of a
naval blockade. The station has also stated that thirty United States
warships are operating in the vicinity of Cuba. The station
also noted that one hundred and sixty additional counter-revo-
lutionaries had been captured in the Ciego de Avila.

1 - Director
Central Intelligence Agency

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

1 - Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence
Department of the Army

Attention: Chief, Security Division

Tolson _____
Parsons _____
Mohr _____
Belmont _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

FEJ:JP

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MAIL ROOM

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**Office of Security
Department of State**

1 - Director of Naval Intelligence

**1 - Office of Special Investigations
Air Force**

Attention: Chief, Counterintelligence Division

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
APR 25 1961

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Evans _____
Mr. Malone _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan _____
Mr. Room _____
Mr. Ingram _____
Miss Gandy _____

URGENT 4-25-61 5-08 PM EST PS

TO DIRECTOR, FBI /109-12-210/

FROM SAC, MIAMI /105-3902/ 2 P

CUBAN SITUATION IS DASH CUBA. REMYTEL APRIL TWENTYFOUR LAST.

[REDACTED] PAWA, MIAMI, ADVISED THIS
DATE THAT PAN AMERICAN AIRLINES RESUMED FLIGHTS TO AND FROM
HAVANA, CUBA. FIRST FLIGHT LEFT MIAMI FOR HAVANA TWELVE
FORTYFIVE PM WITH EIGHTEEN PASSENGERS ONBOARD. OF THESE, FOUR
HAD RELINQUISHED PERMANENT RESIDENCE STATUS, TWO WERE US CITIZENS
WITH PERMISSION FROM US STATE DEPARTMENT, AND TWELVE WERE VISITORS
RETURNING. TODAY, PM, [REDACTED] ADVISED MONITOR-
ING OF CUBAN SHORTWAVE BROADCASTS INDICATES THAT MASS EXECUTION
OF PARTICIPANTS IN RECENT INVASION OF CUBA WILL TAKE PLACE
MAY ONE, SIXTYONE. ALL PEOPLE IN CUBA HAVE BEEN URGED TO ATTEND
AND IF UNABLE, REQUESTED TO DISPLAY POSTERS AND BANNERS OF THE
SUCCESS OF THE SOCIALIST REVOLUTION. RADIO CMQ, HAVANA, MONITORED
TODAY BY MIAMI REFLECTED THE BIG THEME IN CUBA IS POSSIBLE NEW
AGGRESSION BY US AGAINST CUBA IN THE FORM OF A NAVAL BLOCKADE. IT
MENTIONED THIRTY AMERICAN WARSHIPS IN VICINITY OF CUBA AND NAMED
ONE AS THE CV RANDOLPH. STATED ONE HUNDRED SIXTYSIX MORE
END PAGE ONE

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MAY 1 1961

Let to [REDACTED]
- CIA
- Army
- Navy
4 F

REC-11 109-12-210-2947

5-19

PAGE TWO

COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES WERE CAPTURED IN THE CIENEGA DE ZAPATA.
COMMUNICATIONS SUITABLE FOR DISSEMINATION BEING PREPARED.

END AND ACK PLS

WJ-10 PM OK FBI WA RAM

TU DISC

[Handwritten signature]

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7/28/51

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☒ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available release to you.

Section 552a

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Department of State

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Control: 11764

Rec'd: APRIL 19, 1961

5:45 AM

FROM: NEW YORK

T0: Secretary of State

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DATE 12/11/05 BY 49776 2605

NO: 2930, APRIL 19

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58 MAY 8 1961

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ESPIONAGE - NAT. INT.

-2- 2930, APRIL 19, FROM NEW YORK

APR 20 1 33 PM '61

ON BEHALF GUATEMALAN PRESIDENT, ALEJOS (GUATEMALA) ASSURED COMMITTEE "MOST EMPHATICALLY" FORCES NOW FIGHTING IN CUBA DID NOT COME FROM GUATEMALA, WHICH NEVER PERMIT ITS TERRITORY BE USED FOR SUCH PURPOSES.

MALILE (ALBANIA) CHARGED US AGGRESSION INCREASING DAILY IN SCOPE. SAID IT SUFFICE RECALL U-2 FLIGHTS TO SHOW UP WASHINGTON'S DISHONEST GAME. US, HE SAID, SHOULD END ITS AGGRESSION BEFORE IT WAS TOO LATE.

--MEXICO'S COMMENTS--

GA HAD TO ACT IF GOOD OFFICES OF HEAD OF SIX LA STATES, AS PROVIDED BY LAST YEAR'S SAN JOSE CONFERENCE, NOT AGREEABLE TO BOTH SIDES, PADILLA NERVO (MEXICO) SUGGESTED. SITUATION SHOULD NOT BE SETTLED BY FORCE OF ARMS, BUT BY NEGOTIATION. NO FOREIGN STATE HAD RIGHT INTERVENE, INSTIGATE OR ENCOURAGE GOVERNMENT IT DID NOT LIKE.

CONTINUING, PADILLA NERVO DESCRIBED PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S STATEMENT ON PREVENTING US NATIONALS FROM PARTICIPATING IN CUBAN ACTION AS IMPORTANT ELEMENT, BUT NOTED STATES HAD OBLIGATIONS UNDER EXISTING TREATIES TO TAKE MEASURES PREVENT ORGANIZATION ON THEIR TERRITORIES OF REVOLUTIONARY FORMATIONS DIRECTED AGAINST ANOTHER STATE.

BEFORE READING OUT MEXICAN RESOLUTION, NERVO QUOTED FROM RECENT STATEMENT OF MEXICAN FOREIGN MINISTRY SECRETARIAT WHICH DECLARED CUBAN PEOPLE HAD RIGHT TO DETERMINE THEIR FUTURE WITHOUT ANY OUTSIDE INTERFERENCE. DISPUTES, NO MATTER HOW GRAVE, COULD AND SHOULD BE SETTLED BY PEACEFUL MEANS. MEXICO WAS READY TO OFFER ITS GOOD OFFICES, STATEMENT ADDED. MEXICAN REPRESENTATIVE HAD BEEN INSTRUCTED TO ACT IN THIS SENSE, HE SAID.

--US STATEMENT--

AFTER COMPLIMENTING PADILLA NERVO ON THIS THOUGHTFUL, SCHOLARLY AND TEMPERATE ADDRESS, STEVENSON READ PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S REPLY TO KHRUSHCHEV. HE AGAIN DENIED INVASION

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HAD BEEN LAUNCHED FROM ANY PART OF US TERRITORY, NOTING CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER ROA HAD NOT OFFERED ONE BIT OF EVIDENCE TO BACK UP HIS CHARGES OF US AGGRESSION.

STEVENSON CITED MANY BROKEN PROMISES OF CASTRO GOVERNMENT TO SHOW WHY CUBAN PEOPLE TURNED AGAINST REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT. HE DESCRIBED CLOSE LINKS BETWEEN SOVIET BLOC AND CUBA AND SIZEABLE SOVIET BLOC ARMS DELIVERED TO CASTRO. IT WAS NOT US CASTRO HAD TO FEAR, BUT HOSTILITY OF CUBAN PEOPLE. US HAD NO OBLIGATION PROTECT CASTRO REGIME FROM CUBAN PEOPLE, ALTHOUGH IT HOPED DIFFERENCES BE SETTLED PEACEFULLY, HE CONCLUDED.

ZORIN (USSR) EXPRESSED SURPRISE STEVENSON HAD CONGRATULATED MEXICO AND ECUADOR ON TEMPERATE STATEMENTS, WHILE IGNORING PRINCIPLES ENUNCIATED BY THEM. USSR DID NOT FULLY AGREE WITH MEXICAN AND ECUADORAN STATEMENTS BUT RECOGNIZED IN THEM CONCERN AT SEEING SISTER REPUBLIC THREATENED WITH LOSING ITS INDEPENDENCE.

BY WHAT RIGHT, ZORIN ASKED, DID STEVENSON HAVE PRIVILEGE OF DISCUSSING CUBAN INTERNAL SITUATION DESPITE WARNINGS OF MEXICO AND ECUADOR. UN COULD NOT PASS JUDGMENT ON CUBAN INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

BOTH US AND GUATEMALA DENIED INVASION LAUNCHED FROM THEIR COUNTRIES, BUT MADE NO MENTION OF WHERE FORCES CAME FROM. THEY COULD NOT HAVE COME FROM OUTER SPACE SINCE ONLY SOVIET CITIZEN HAD COME FROM THERE, ZORIN COMMENTED.

IT WAS CLEAR FROM SECRETARY RUSK'S APRIL 17 PRESS CONFERENCE STATEMENTS US WAS IN CLOSE CONTACT WITH HEADS OF COUNTER-REVOLUTION, GAVE MERCENARIES WEAPONS, AND HAD ADVANCE INFORMATION OF INVASION. US WAS AFRAID, HOWEVER ADMIT OBVIOUS FACTS BECAUSE OF HEAVY RESPONSIBILITY IT CARRIED BEFORE WORLD PEOPLES FOR ORGANIZING AND FINANCING INVASION.

--USSR RESOLUTION--

ZORIN LIKENED EVENTS IN GUATEMALA IN 1954 TO CUBAN

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SITUATION AND CLAIMED MERCENARIES PERFORMING SAME DIRTY DEEDS IN CUBA WHICH US MARINES USED TO CARRY OUT. IT WAS NOT, HE CHARGED, NATIONAL CONFLICT BETWEEN CUBANS BUT BETWEEN US AND COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARIES AND REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT. US GUILTY OF AGGRESSION AND GA DUTY-BOUND CONDEMN IT. HE THEREUPON READ OUT USSR RESOLUTION BUT SUGGESTED USEFUL FIRST STEP PREVENT WORSENING OF SITUATION BE ADOPTION OF BRIEF RUMANIAN RESOLUTION.

US, STEVENSON REPLIED, SPOKE OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS IN CUBA BECAUSE THEY CAUSED PRESENT PROBLEM. TRUTH WAS ALWAYS GERMAINE. GUATEMALAN REPRESENTATIVE ALSO MADE BRIEF REBUTTAL BEFORE ROA ACCUSED US REPRESENTATIVE OF DISCUSSING INTERNAL DOMESTIC AFFAIRS OF CUBA IN CLUMSY WAY. SAID HE WOULD NOT TRY TO MATCH STEVENSON'S WITTICISM SINCE CUBANS BEING KILLED BY US WEAPONS IN HANDS OF MERCENARIES AIDED AND SENT TO CUBA BY USG. US, HE HELD, FAILED ANSWER ANY OF CUBA'S CONCRETE CHARGES. HE ALSO SPOKE OF "US HISTORY OF ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL EXPANSION," CLAIMING US GOBBLED UP HALF OF MEXICO AND SPLIT PANAMA IN TWO. INVASION HAD NO POPULAR INTERNAL SUPPORT, NOT ONE CUBAN HAVING JOINED INVADING FORCES. CUBANS ALL BEHIND CASTRO, WHO HAD FULLY HONORED PLEDGES OF REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT, HE SAID.

COMMITTEE 1 -- CUBAN ITEM

ECUADOR SUGGESTED IN COMMITTEE APRIL 18 US WOULD SURELY BE INTERESTED IN HAVING IT DEFINITELY PROVED, BY APPROPRIATE MEANS WITHIN FRAMEWORK OF INTERNATIONAL LAW, THAT INVADERS OF CUBA HAD NOT COME FROM US TERRITORY. CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND POLAND SUPPORTED RUMANIAN RESOLUTION (L. 274) DEMANDING IMMEDIATE CESSATION OF MILITARY OPERATIONS AGAINST CUBA. YUGOSLAVIA PLACED MAJOR BLAME FOR SITUATION ON US. FIRST STEP, UAR HELD, MUST BE CESSATION OF ANY AID TO "ENEMIES OF CUBAN REVOLUTION." DISCUSSION TO CONTINUE AT NIGHT MEETING.

KHRUSHCHEV'S LETTER TO PRESIDENT KENNEDY WAS READ INTO RECORD AT OUTSET BY ZORIN (USSR). HE ALSO READ SOVIET GOVERNMENT STATEMENT ACCUSING US OF ORGANIZING "PIRATICAL ATTACK" ON

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CUBA, APPEALING TO US TO TAKE STEPS END AGGRESSION AND RESERVING RIGHT, ALONG WITH OTHER COUNTRIES, GIVE EVERY ASSISTANCE TO CUBA IF AGGRESSION CONTINUED. STEVENSON SAID HE EXPECTED TO BE ABLE TO INFORM COMMITTEE LATER IN DAY OF PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

ARMED INVASION OF CUBA WAS BRUTAL SEVERING OF PEACE, PAVICEVIC (YUGOSLAVIA) SAID. ALL UN MEMBERS MUST USE ALL THEIR EFFORTS TO END AGGRESSION. PRIME CAUSE OF DIFFICULTY LAY IN US REFUSAL ACCEPT OR ADAPT TO CHANGES THAT HAD TAKEN PLACE IN CUBA. AGGRESSION ORGANIZED IN INTERESTS OF OTHER COUNTRIES COULD ONLY HAVE GRAVE CONSEQUENCES FOR WORLD PEACE. HE URGED COMMITTEE URGE PEACEFUL SOLUTION BASED ON DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS, DEMAND IMMEDIATE END TO AGGRESSION AND APPEAL TO ALL STATES TO GIVE NO AID TO AGGRESSORS.

-- ECUADOR'S POSITION OUTLINED --

BENITES (ECUADOR) EXPRESSED GRAVE CONCERN AT ERUPTION OF CIVIL WAR IN LA. TWO PRINCIPLES, HE STRESSED, MUST GUIDE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY: 1) FREE DETERMINATION BY ALL PEOPLES OF POLITICAL SYSTEM; 2) NON-INTERVENTION. CIVIL WAR WAS ESSENTIALLY INTERNAL MATTER. HOWEVER, IT WAS CLEAR CIVIL WAR IN CUBA "TRANSPORTED" TO CUBA FROM OUTSIDE. THIS GAVE CUBAN COUNTER-REVOLUTION INTERNATIONAL ASPECT AND BROUGHT IT WITHIN UN'S PURVIEW. HE WELCOMED PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S ASSURANCES, WHICH WOULD CONTRIBUTE TO EASING APPREHENSIONS CAUSED BY "ALARMING REPORTS" IN US PRESS.

CONTINUING, BENITES VOICED CONFIDENCE PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT BE FOLLOWED BY EFFECTIVE MEASURES TO ENSURE US NEUTRALITY WITHOUT CONSIDERATION FOR EXISTING POLITICAL SYMPATHIES. HIS DELEGATION, HE MADE CLEAR, CONSIDERED THAT AID TO ANY FACTION IN INTERNAL STRUGGLE WAS MATTER OF INTERNATIONAL CONCERN. US-CUBAN CONTROVERSY WAS "LAMENTABLE" FACT. MAIN CAUSE OF PRESENT TENSION WAS "CONTINENTAL PROJECTION" OF CUBAN SOCIAL AND POLITICAL PHENOMENA, WHICH HAD BEEN "EXPLOITED BY TOTALITARIAN IDEOLOGIES."

ECUADOR, BENITES SAID, DID NOT REGARD SITUATION AS "MULTI-

-6- 2930, APRIL 19, FROM NEW YORK

LATERAL PROBLEM OF HEMISPHERE". THIS DID NOT MEAN OAS METHODS OF PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT SHOULD NOT BE APPLIED. HOWEVER, OAS' JURISDICTION WAS NOT EXCLUSIVE. HE MADE "FRIENDLY APPEAL" FOR END TO "VERBAL AGGRESSIONS." IT WAS NECESSARY FIND SOLUTION ACCEPTABLE TO ALL. US ASSURANCES SHOULD NOT BE DOUBTED. HE ASSUMED US BE INTERESTED IN HAVING IT DEFINITELY PROVED, BY VOLUNTARILY AGREED METHODS WITHIN FRAMEWORK OF INTERNATIONAL LAW, THAT INVADING FORCES HAD NOT COME FROM US TERRITORY. HE WAS NOT MAKING FORMAL PROPOSAL TO THIS EFFECT BUT SIMPLY "SUGGESTION."

EXAMPLE OF CUBA SHOWED ALL UNDERDEVELOPED COUNTRIES THAT US AID ONLY GO TO COUNTRIES WHICH FOLLOWED US-DESIRED ECONOMIC POLICY. NOSEK (CZECHOSLOVAKIA) COMMENTED. US WAS FULLY RESPONSIBLE FOR ATTACK. "IMPERIALIST CIRCLES" IN US HAD ORGANIZED AGGRESSION AGAINST CUBA. STEVENSON HAD FAILED REFUTE EVIDENCE PRESENTED BY ROA (CUBA). CUBAN PEOPLE POWERFUL ENOUGH TO DEFEND REVOLUTION. ALL PEACE-LOVING PEOPLES BE READY ASSIST CUBANS IN "THEIR JUST STRUGGLE."

-- UAR COMMENTS --

LOUTFI (UAR) TOOK NOTE OF US ASSURANCES BUT ADDED: "INVADER MUST COME FROM SOMEWHERE" AND IT WAS ESTABLISHED FACT "ENEMIES OF CUBAN REVOLUTION" HAD BEEN AIDED, ARMED AND EQUIPPED. THIS WAS CONTRARY TO CHARTER, AND STOP MUST BE PUT TO IT. CUBA AND US MUST AVAIL THEMSELVES OF CHARTER MEANS OF PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT. US COULD NOT EVADE RESPONSIBILITY, LEWANDOWSKI (POLAND) HELD. ANY DISPUTE BETWEEN US AND CUBA HAD TO BE SETTLED BY NEGOTIATIONS. US MUST TAKE IMMEDIATE ACTION TO STOP AGGRESSION.

SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE -- UNRWA

FIVE-STATE, ARAB-SUPPORTED RESOLUTION ON UNRWA APPROVED, 47-19-20, BY GA APRIL 18. US RESOLUTION REJECTED, 30-31-15. CHAIRMAN ANNOUNCED SPONSORS OF ITEMS ON SUPPORTING EFFORTS NEWLY-EMERGING STATES STRENGTHEN INDEPENDENCE AND ON REGIONAL ACTIONS TO IMPROVE EUROPEAN RELATIONS "NOT PRESSING FOR DISCUSSION" AT THIS TIME. SYG "FINAL REPORT" ON SECOND PEACEFUL USES CONFERENCE WAS "NOT YET READY FOR DISCUSSION," HE ADDED, SO OMAN WAS ONLY REMAINING ITEM BEFORE COMMITTEE. IT WAS AGREED BEGIN DEBATE ON OMAN AT NEXT MEETING APRIL 19.

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-7- 2930, APRIL 19, FROM NEW YORK

NEGATIVE VOTES ON FIVE-POWER TEXT CAST BY AUSTRALIA, BELGIUM, CANADA, CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, CHAD, COLOMBIA, CONGO (B.), DAHOMEY, FRANCE, HONDURAS, ISRAEL, NETHERLANDS, NICARAGUA, SENEGAL, SOUTH AFRICA, UK, US, UPPER VOLTA, URUGUAY. ABSTAINING WERE AUSTRIA, BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, BURMA, CAMEROUN, CHILE, DENMARK, FINLAND, ICELAND, IRELAND, ITALY, JAPAN, LAOS, NZ, NORWAY, PANAMA, PERU, PORTUGAL, SWEDEN, THAILAND. ABSENTEES WERE CONGO (L.), COSTA RICA, ECUADOR, EL SALVADOR, GABON, GUATEMALA, HAITI, IVORY COAST, LUXEMBOURG, MALAGASY, NIGER, PARAGUAY, TOGO.

COMMENTING ON THREE OPERATIVE PARAS OF NEW US RESOLUTION, RIFA'I (JORDAN) FOUND IT SURPRISING PARA NOTING UNRWA REPORT HAD BEEN MOVED FROM PREAMBLE TO OPERATIVE PART. HE WOULD HATE TO THINK US TRYING INVOLVE EFFORTS OF UNRWA DIRECTOR IN US "CONCEPTS AND OBJECTIVES." OPERATIVE PARA 2, AS HE SAW IT, INDICATED SUSPENSION OF ANY NEW RECOMMENDATIONS PENDING RENEWAL OF UNRWA'S MANDATE AT 16TH GA, WHILE OPERATIVE PARA 3 CONTAINED "TWISTED PARAPHRASING" OF PARA 11 (REPATRIATION OR COMPENSATION) OF RESOLUTION 194 (III).

US, PLIMPTON REPLIED, BE GLAD TO TRANSFER FIRST TWO OPERATIVE PARAS TO PREAMBLE. WHILE ASSURING RIFA'I US DID NOT HAVE SLIGHTEST INTENTION OF DISTORTING MEANING OF PARA 11, HE AGREED DELETE FINAL WORDS ("TO REPATRIATION OR COMPENSATION FOR PROPERTIES LEFT BEHIND") OF OPERATIVE PARA 3. LOURIE (ISRAEL) ALSO BELIEVED PARA 3 DID NOT GIVE FAIR RENDERING OF RESOLUTION 194 (III). DELETION OF FINAL WORDS IMPROVED PARA, BUT ISRAEL STILL OBJECTED TO IMPLICATIONS OF WORD "RIGHTS."

PLIMPTON'S CHANGES DID NOT ALTER POSITION, SHUKAIRY (SAUDI ARABIA) HELD. ALL US PROPOSALS HAD EFFECT OF WEAKENING POSITION OF REFUGEES. PLIMPTON EXPRESSED PUZZLEMENT AT SITUATION IN WHICH HE FOUND HIMSELF AFTER HAVING REVISED RESOLUTION TO MEET JORDAN'S OBJECTIONS "UNLESS WE ARE HAVING HATE-AMERICA WEEK." HE REGRETTED THERE WERE DOUBTS AS TO US' WHOLEHEARTED DEVOTION TO CAUSE OF REFUGEES.

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BARNARDO (ARGENTINA) ENDORSED FIVE-STATE RESOLUTION NOTWITHSTANDING CERTAIN DIFFICULTIES WITH REFERENCE TO MACHINERY FOR SAFEGUARDING REFUGEES' RIGHTS. HE ANNOUNCED ABSTENTION ON US DRAFT, WHICH WAS "INNOCUOUS AND PERHAPS NOT VERY USEFUL." SARAGA (CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC) DEPLORED DEBATES ATTACKS MADE AGAINST MEMBERS.

-- RESULTS OF VOTING --

UK AMENDMENT (L. 66) REPLACING "REPORTED" WITH "BEEN ABLE TO REPORT" IN OPERATIVE PARA 2 OF FIVE-STATE RESOLUTION CARRIED, 26-22-32. FOLLOWING ARE RESULTS OF VOTING ON FIVE-POWER TEXT: FIRST THREE PREAMBULAR PARAGRAPHS -- 64-0-16; FINAL PREAMBULAR PARA (RECOGNIZING NEED SAFEGUARD PROPERTY RIGHTS) -- 46-20-20; OPERATIVE PARA 1 -- 55-0-25; PARA 2 (RECOMMENDING 16TH GA CONSIDERATION FUTURE WELFARE REFUGEES "INCLUDING MEANS OF SAFEGUARDING THEIR PROPERTY RIGHTS") -- 46-18-22; OPERATIVE PARAS 3 AND 4 -- 68-0-16.

ON FINAL PREAMBULAR PARA, NEGATIVE VOTES CAST BY AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, CANADA, COLOMBIA, DENMARK, FRANCE, HONDURAS, ICELAND, IRELAND, ISRAEL, NETHERLANDS, NZ, NICARAGUA, NORWAY, PANAMA, SWEDEN, SOUTH AFRICA, UK, US. ABSTAINING WERE BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, BURMA, CAMEROUN, CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, CHAD, CHILE, CONGO (B.), DAHOMEY, D.R., FINLAND, ITALY, JAPAN, LAOS, PERU, PORTUGAL, SENEGAL, THAILAND, UPPER VOLTA, URUGUAY. ABSENTEES WERE CONGO 5(L.), COSTA RICA, ECUADOR, EL SALVADOR GABON, GUATEMALA, HAITI, IVORY COAST, LUXEMBOURG, MALAGASY, NIGER, PARAGUAY. TOGO.

VOTING NEGATIVELY ON SECOND OPERATIVE PARA WERE AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, CANADA, COLOMBIA, DENMARK, FRANCE, ICELAND, IRELAND, ISRAEL, NETHERLANDS, NZ, NICARAGUA, NORWAY, SWEDEN, SOUTH AFRICA, UK, US. ABSTENTIONS RECORDED BY BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, BURMA, CAMEROUN, CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, CHAD, CHILE, CONGO (B.), DAHOMEY, D.R., FINLAND, HONDURAS, ITALY, JAPAN, LAOS, PANAMA, PERU, PORTUGAL, SENEGAL, THAILAND, UPPER VOLTA, URUGUAY. ABSENTEES WERE

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-9- 2930., APRIL 19, FROM NEW YORK

CONGO (L.), COSTA RICA, ECUADOR, EL SALVADOR, GREECE, GUATEMALA, HAITI, IVORY COAST, LUXEMBOURG, MALAGASY, NIGER, PARAGUAY, TOGO.

FOLLOWING ADOPTION RESOLUTION AS WHOLE, PACHACHI (IRAQ) SUGGESTED US WITHDRAW ITS RESOLUTION, ASSURING "THIS GESTURE WILL BE APPRECIATED." PLIMPTON SAID US LIKE RESOLUTION VOTED. PACHACHI THEN STATED HE WISHED SUBMIT AMENDMENTS. CHAIRMAN RULED VOTING HAD ALREADY BEGUN. IRAQ MOVE TO ADJOURN FOR LUNCHEON APPROVED AT THIS POINT, 39-28-14.

IN AFTERNOON, ACHACHI (IRAQ) SUBMITTED TO RULING "UNDER PROTEST." US RESOLUTION THEREUPON REJECTED, 30-31-(SOVIET BLOC, ARAB STATES, AFGHANISTAN, CEYLON, CUBA, MALAYA, GREECE, GUINEA, INDIA, INDONESIA, MALI, SOMALIA, SPAIN, YUGOSLAVIA)-15 (ARGENTINA, BRAZIL, BURMA, CYPRUS, ETHIOPIA, GHANA, IRAN, ISRAEL, JAPAN, LAOS, LIBERIA, NEPAL, PAKISTAN, THAILAND, VENEZUELA). ABSENTEES WERE BOLIVIA, CAMBODIA, CAMEROUN, CONGO (L.), DAHOMEY, ECUADOR, EL SALVADOR, GABON, GUATEMALA, HAITI, HONDURAS, IVORY COAST, LUXEMBOURG, MALAGASY, NICARAGUA, NIGER, NIGERIA, PARAGUAY, PERU, PORTUGAL, TOGO, UPPER VOLTA, URUGUAY.

SHUKAIRY (SAUDI ARABIA) ASSUMED THERE WOULD BE LENGTHY AND HEATED DEBATE IN PLENARY ON ITEM. ON ASPECT OF REFUGEE PROBLEM SHOULD NOT BE SINGLED OUT, SHIELDS (IRELAND) MAINTAINED, IN EXPRESSING HOPE AGREEMENT BE WORKED OUT BEFORE 16TH GA WHICH CONTRIBUTE TO SOLUTION OF PROBLEM. HE OUTLINED TERMS OF POSSIBLE (GA) RESOLUTION CALLING ON ISRAEL DECLARE WILLINGNESS CARRY OUT AT LEAST PILOT REPATRIATION SCHEME IN NEAR FUTURE, PROVIDING FOR COMPENSATION FOR OTHER REFUGEES NOT ONLY IN RESPECT OF PROPERTY LEFT IN ISRAEL BUT ALSO IN RESPECT OF TIME SPENT UNPRODUCTIVELY IN CAMPS, AND URGING CONTRIBUTIONS TO COMPENSATION FUND.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY -- ECOSOC ELECTIONS, MAURITANIA, CONGO

ITALY WAS ELECTED TO REMAINING SC VACANCY BY GA APRIL 18, AFTER PRESIDENT ANNOUNCED CONCLUSION OF AGREEMENT WHEREBY

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-10- 2930, APRIL 19, FROM NEW YORK

EUROPEANS SUPPORT ELECTION AT 16TH GA OF ASAF'S TO FILL SEATS OCCUPIED BY AFGHANISTAN AND SPAIN. DEBATE CONTINUED ON ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS (MAURITANIA, OUTER MONGOLIA), FOLLOWING REJECTION, 30-45-18, OF UAR MOVE TO ADJOURN DEBATE ON ITEM UNTIL 16TH GA.

EXPLANATIONS OF VOTE ON CONGO RESOLUTIONS MADE BY USSR, CYPRUS, PAKISTAN. ZORIN (USSR) REPEATED PREVIOUS ARGUMENTS AND CHARGES IN EXPLAINING USSR VOTES. IN REPLY, SYG POINTED OUT FEB. 21 SC RESOLUTION HAD IN FACT BEEN IMPLEMENTED AND IN "VERY INTIMATE AND CLOSE COOPERATION" WITH CAC. SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGO WAS STILL DAYAL, WITH ABBAS ACTING FOR HIM, SYG STATED, IN PROTESTING USSR'S CHARACTERIZATION OF UN PERSONNEL IN CONGO AS "ACOLYTES OF COLONIALISTS."

-- ECOSOC ELECTIONS --

IN ANNOUNCING AGREED PLAN FOR FILLING REMAINING ECOSOC VACANCY, PRESIDENT BOLAND (IRELAND) STATED: "WE GROUP IS PREPARED TO AGREE THAT, IF BELGIUM AND INDIA DECIDE NOT TO PRESS THEIR CANDIDATURES AT THIS SESSION ... AND ANOTHER EUROPEAN CANDIDATE IS ELECTED NOW, THEN WE GROUP WILL BE PREPARED TO SUPPORT TWO CANDIDATES FROM AMONG MEMBERS OF ASAF GROUP AT NEXT AUTUMN'S ELECTION FOR SEATS NOW OCCUPIED BY AFGHANISTAN AND SPAIN." ITALY'S CANDIDACY PRESENTED FOR EXISTING VACANCY, HE SAID. ITALY WAS ELECTED BY SECRET BALLOT, RECEIVING 81 VOTES TO FOUR FOR CHINA, CYPRUS AND INDIA AND ONE FOR PORTUGAL.

-- MAURITANIA --

WHEN GA TURNED TO ITEM ON ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS, LOUTFI (UAR) PROPOSED ADJOURNMENT OF DEBATE, ARGUING DISCUSSION BE "ACADEMIC" IN VIEW OF NEED FOR FAVORABLE SC RECOMMENDATION. MOREOVER, ANGOLA SHOULD BE TAKEN UP WITHOUT FURTHER DELAY. UAR MOTION OPPOSED BY DAHOMEY, NIGER; SUPPORTED BY GHANA, CEYLON. IF TIME ALLOWED, MIGHT BE POSSIBLE REACH AGREEMENT ADMIT MAURITANIA AT 16TH GA, SUBASINGHE (CEYLON) SUGGESTED.

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-11- 2930, APRIL 19, FROM NEW YORK

VOTE ON ADJOURNMENT MOVE WOULD SHOW WHO WAS IN FAVOR OF ADMITTING MAURITANIA "WITH ITS HEAD HIGH." IGNACIO-PINTO (DAHOMEY) COMMENTED. EFFORTS TO "UNDERMINE" DISCUSSION OF ITEM UNDERTAKEN BY THOSE WITH "GUILTY CONSCIENCE," DJERMAKOYE (NIGER) OBSERVED. HE ANNOUNCED INTENTION VOTE FOR USSR AMENDMENT LINKING ADMISSION OF MAURITANIA AND OUTER MONGOLIA.

UAR MOTION REJECTED, 30 (SOVIET BLOC, ARAB STATES, AFGHANISTAN, BURMA, CEYLON, CUBA, GHANA, GUINEA, INDIA, INDONESIA, MALI, NEPAL, YUGOSLAVIA)-45-18 (AUSTRIA, CAMBODIA, CHINA, CYPRUS, ETHIOPIA, HAITI, IRAN, IRELAND, LAOS, LIBERIA, MEXICO, NIGERIA, PERU, PHILIPPINES, THAILAND, TOGO, UK, VENEZUELA). ABSENTEES WERE BOLIVIA, ECUADOR, EL SALVADOR, GUATEMALA, NICARAGUA, PORTUGAL.

FOLLOWING VOTE, GALLIN-DOUATHE (CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC) REJECTED MOROCCO'S ANNEXATIONIST CLAIMS AS CONTRARY TO CHARTER. REAL MOTIVE GUIDING USSR POSITION ON MAURITANIA EXPOSED BY SOVIET AMENDMENT, HE REMARKED, EXPRESSING HOPE SOVIET VETO, "THIS KNIFE IN BACK OF INDEPENDENT AFRICA," HAD BEEN RESULT OF "MISUNDERSTANDING". CHARLOT (CHAD) WARMLY SUPPORTED MAURITANIA'S APPLICATION.

COMMITTEE 4--BRITISH CAMEROONS

INDIA INTRODUCED IN COMMITTEE APRIL 18 RESOLUTION (L.85) ENDORSING RESULTS OF PLEBISCITES IN BRITISH CAMEROONS. MADAGASCAR FORMALLY PRESENTED PROPOSAL (L. 84) TO CREATE SIX-MEMBER COMMISSION TO ASCERTAIN WHETHER SEPARATION OF ADMINISTRATION OF NORTHERN CAMEROONS FROM THAT OF NIGERIA HAD BEEN EFFECTED AND WHETHER BASIC OBJECTIVES OF TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM COULD BE REGARDED AS ACHIEVED THROUGHOUT TERRITORY OF BRITISH CAMEROONS.

COHEN (UK) REFUTED "TRUMPED UP" CHARGES OF CAMEROUN FOREIGN MINISTER, EXPRESSING VIEW PEOPLE OF CAMEROONS HAD MADE THEIR CHOICE IN PLEBISCITES AND ONLY PROPER COURSE WAS FOR GA GIVE EFFECT TO WISHES OF PEOPLE. BAMALLI (NIGERIA) STATED IT WAS ABSURD TO SUGGEST PLEBISCITE COMMISSIONER IMPARTIAL IN SOUTH AND PARTIAL IN NORTH, NOTING THAT THOSE OBJECTING TO RESULTS IN NORTH FOUND RESULTS IN SOUTH ACCEPTABLE. IT WOULD, HE WARNED, BE

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-12- 2930, APRIL 19, FROM NEW YORK

DANGEROUS PRECEDENT TO UNDERMINE UN'S PRESTIGE AND EFFECTIVENESS BY REFUSING TO ADOPT REPORT OF COMMISSIONER BECAUSE OF "UNPROVEN" ALLEGATIONS.

IN GENERAL, INDIA CONCLUDED NO IRREGULARITIES HAD TAKEN PLACE IN CAMEROONS PLEBISCITE, JHA (INDIA) SAID. RESULTS SHOULD BE GIVEN EFFECT AT EARLIEST POSSIBLE DATE, SINCE ANY DELAY DANGEROUS. INTEGRATION OF NORTHERN CAMEROONS WITH NIGERIA SHOULD NOT BE DELAYED BECAUSE SOUTHERN CAMEROONS MIGHT NOT BE READY TO INTEGRATE WITH CAMEROUN REPUBLIC, HE SUGGESTED.

AUSTRALIA, CANADA, IRELAND SUPPORTED INDIAN PROPOSAL AND OPPOSED BRAZZAVILLE DRAFT.

COMMITTEE 5--CONGO FINANCING, PEACE AND SECURITY FUND

CANADA INTRODUCED IN COMMITTEE APRIL 18 RESOLUTION (L. 664) PROVIDING FOR APPOINTMENT OF NINE-MEMBER WORKING GROUP TO CONSIDER AND REPORT TO 16TH GA ON METHODS FOR FINANCING PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO QUESTION OF ESTABLISHING PEACE AND SECURITY FUND AND SCALE OF ASSESSMENTS. SUPPORT VOICED BY ARGENTINA, US, NZ.

PAKISTAN-TUNISIA RESOLUTION (L. 66) ON CONGO FINANCING ENDORSED BY CANADA, US, NZ; OPPOSED BY ARGENTINA. US ANNOUNCED VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTION OF \$15,000,000 TO CONGO OPERATION "CONDITIONED ON ADOPTION" OF RESOLUTION RECOGNIZING "GOVERNMENTS HAVING BINDING OBLIGATION TO PAY AMOUNTS ASSESSED AGAINST THEM". USSR AGAIN STATED IT WOULD PAY NOTHING TOWARD CONGO EXPENSES.

BLOIS (CANADA) COULD NOT SUPPORT LA RESOLUTION (L. 658) AND HOPED IT COULD BE PUT OFF FOR CONSIDERATION BY 16TH GA. KLUTZNICK SAW NO JUSTIFICATION FOR CONTENTION CONGO EXPENSES NOT "EXPENSES OF ORGANIZATION" UNDER ART. 17. IN EXPLAINING US INABILITY SUPPORT LA'S "DEVOTED EFFORT," HE POINTED OUT AMOUNT US PREPARED TO CONTRIBUTE "UNDER APPROPRIATE CONDITIONS" WOULD EXCEED TOTAL FIGURE WHICH US INCUR UNDER LA PROPOSAL.

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-13- 2930, APRIL 19, FROM NEW YORK

STRESSING IMPORTANCE OF PRINCIPLE OF COLLECTIVE RESPONSIBILITY. GABITES (NZ) SAID REFUSAL OF SOME GOVERNMENTS CONTRIBUTE TO CONGO COSTS HAS "GRAVE AND SINISTER IMPLICATIONS". HIS DELEGATION UNABLE SUPPORT LA DRAFT. WHILE WELCOMING PAKISTAN-TUNISIA RESOLUTION, HE OBJECTED TO PARA SINGLING OUT OF BELGIUM.

DE PINIES (SPAIN) ENDORSED LA RESOLUTION AND INDICATED DISAPPROVAL OF PAKISTAN-TUNISIA DRAFT. ROSCHIN (USSR) FULLY AGREED WITH MEXICO EXPENSES OF CONGO OPERATION DID NOT COME UNDER ARTICLES 17 AND 19. SYG'S ARGUMENTS TO CONTRARY WERE ATTEMPT TO "DELUDE" COMMITTEE. ONLY SC HAD AUTHORITY TO AUTHORIZE FUNDS FOR CONGO OPERATION, HE REITERATED.

COMMITTEE ON SOUTH WEST AFRICA

FOLLOWING BRIEF EXCHANGE OF VIEWS, COMMITTEE APRIL 18 AGREED TO TAKE FOLLOWING STEPS AT ITS NEXT MEETING, TO BE HELD FIRST THURSDAY AFTER CLOSE OF RESUMED GA: DECIDE ON IMPLEMENTATION OF LATEST GA RESOLUTION ON SOUTH WEST AFRICA (INSTRUCTING COMMITTEE IMMEDIATELY TO DISCHARGE SPECIAL TASKS ENTRUSTED TO IT WITH OR WITHOUT SOUTH AFRICA'S COOPERATION); COMMUNICATE WITH UN GOVERNMENT; AND DISCUSS WHO WILL GO WHERE, BY WHAT MEANS AND WHEN.

SOCIAL COMMISSION--URBANIZATION

COMMISSION BEGAN DISCUSSION OF ITEM ON URBANIZATION AND ON SYG'S PROPOSALS FOR CONCERTED INTERNATIONAL ACTION IN THIS FIELD (E/CN.5/351). STATEMENTS MADE APRIL 17 BY USSR, ITALY, FRANCE, BRAZIL, UK, ISRAEL, FINLAND AND APRIL 18 BY US, SUDAN, YUGOSLAVIA, INDONESIA, AUSTRALIA. HENDERSON (SECRETARIAT) OUTLINED STEPS UNDERTAKEN OR CONTEMPLATED BY UN TO EXTEND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES TO URBAN AREAS.

PROPOSED MEASURES FOR CONCERTED ACTION WERE DESIRABLE, IN OPINION OF MIRONOVA (USSR). HOWEVER, SHE WONDERED HOW THEY WERE TO BE FINANCED. SHE REVIEWED SOVIET EXPERIENCE IN THIS FIELD, WHICH SHOULD BE SHARED WITH OTHERS. ROSS (UK) COMMENDED SYG'S PROPOSALS. WARIS (FINLAND) ADVOCATED EXPANSION OF BUREAU OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS.

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-14- 2930, APRIL 19, FROM NEW YORK

LOTAN (ISRAEL), SUPPORTED BY TRITTON (AUSTRALIA), SUGGESTED NEW INDUSTRIES SHOULD BE URGED TO SHARE COST OF PROVIDING ADEQUATE HOUSING AND OTHER FACILITIES.

US, MRS. DICK SAID, SUPPORT RESOLUTION WHICH FOCUSED ATTENTION ON PROBLEMS OF URBANIZATION AND PROVIDED FOR INCREASED PARTICIPATION OF COMMISSION AND BUREAU OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS IN THIS FIELD. "EACH NATION," SHE STRESSED, "MUST BEGIN TO DEVELOP INSTITUTIONS TO HELP FINANCE REALIZATION OF LEGITIMATE OBJECTIVES IN THIS AREA." GOVERNMENTS, IN OPINION OF TOMSCI (YUGOSLAVIA), SHOULD PLAY GREATER ROLE IN URBANIZATION THROUGH ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL CENTERS OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT.

JORDANIAN COMPLAINT

IN REPORT TO SC (S/4792) ON COMPLIANCE WITH APRIL 11 SC RESOLUTION URGING ISRAEL COMPLY WITH MAC DECISION CONCERNING APRIL 20 ISRAEL MILITARY PARADE IN JERUSALEM, SYG INFORMED SC "THERE HAS BEEN NO RESPONSES" BY GOI TO HIS REQUEST FOR INFORMATION ON ITS ATTITUDE TOWARD COMPLIANCE WITH RESOLUTION. REPORT INCLUDED COMMUNICATIONS FROM BIRAN (ISRAEL) AND PRIME MINISTER BEN-GURION CONCERNING MATTERS ARISING OUT OF SC RESOLUTION WERE UNDER DISCUSSION BY MAC (WHICH MET APRIL 14 AND 17 TO CONSIDER ISRAELI COMPLAINT OF CONCENTRATION OF MILITARY EQUIPMENT ON JORDANIAN SECTOR OF JERUSALEM).

ISRAELI INITIATIVE, "THROWING MATTER BACK FOR CONSIDERATION BY MAC," LENT ITSELF TO INTERPRETATION THAT OPERATIVE PARA 3 (REQUESTING MAC MEMBERS COOPERATE TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH ARMISTICE AGREEMENT) DEROGATED FROM MEANING AND INTENT OF OPERATIVE PARA 2 (URGING ISRAELI COMPLIANCE WITH SPECIFIC MAC DECISION), SYG NOTED. THIS INTERPRETATION INCORRECT, SYG MAINTAINED, ADDING MAC CONSIDERATION OF ISRAELI COMPLAINT COULD NOT RELEASE ISRAEL FROM OBLIGATION COMPLY WITH SC RESOLUTION.

FUTURE OF TANGANYIKA

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-15- 2930, APRIL 19, FROM NEW YORK

UN CIRCULATED (A.C.4/489) UK LETTER TO SYG ENCLOSING LETTER FROM NYERERE (TANGANYIKA) TO GOVERNOR OF TANGANYIKA ASKING UK INTRODUCE IN COMMITTEE 4 AT RESUMED GA RESOLUTION TERMINATING TRUST AGREEMENT FOR TANGANYIKA AS OF DECEMBER 28, 1961. IN COVERING LETTER, COHEN (UK) NOTED UK AND TANGANYIKA GOVERNMENTS HAD AGREED TANGANYIKA BECOME FULLY INDEPENDENT STATE ON THAT DATE.

UN MEETINGS

UN MEETINGS SCHEDULED APRIL 19 ARE:

A.M. - COMMITTEE 1
SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE
COMMITTEE 4
COMMITTEE 5
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

P.M. - GA PLENARY (AFTERNOON AND EVENING)
COMMITTEE 1
SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE
COMMITTEE 4 (AFTERNOON AND EVENING)
COMMITTEE 5
SOCIAL COMMISSION

STEVENSON

ALB

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Section 552

Section 552a

☐ (b)(1)

☐ (b)(7)(A)

☐ (d)(5)

☐ (b)(2)

☐ (b)(7)(B)

☐ (j)(2)

☐ (b)(3)

☒ (b)(7)(C)

☐ (k)(1)

☒ (b)(7)(D)

☐ (k)(2)

☐ (b)(7)(E)

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☐ (b)(7)(F)

☐ (k)(4)

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☐ (b)(8)

☐ (k)(5)

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☐ (b)(9)

☐ (k)(6)

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~~SECRET~~

FBI

Date: 4/25/61

22

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Ingram	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)

FROM: SAC, WFO (97-1017)

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA -
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
IS - CUBA - DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

ReWFOairtel and letterhead memo dated 4/24/61.

Enclosed to the Bureau are nine copies of a letterhead memo dated and captioned as above.

[REDACTED] (S)

[REDACTED] (S)

[REDACTED] (S)

C
③ - Bureau (Enc. 9) ENCLOSURE
3 - WFO
(1-105-39771)
(1-109-68)

JES:msp
(6)

AGENCY State, CIA, G-2
REQ. REC'D WFO, OSI
DATE FORW. 4-26-61
HOW FORW. 9-114, 9-114, 9-114
BY Cem/dw

1cc NSA
for info by RIS
4-27-61
RDM: rca
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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

AIRTEL

C. T. Wick

DATE: 12/27/2005

CLASSIFIED BY NIC/60309/TAB/MJ/KBZ

DECLASSIFY ON: 25X3.3(1,6) 12/27/2005

MAY 2 1961

66 MAY 9 1961

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge~~SECRET~~

M

Per _____

b7c

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- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to the subject of your request or the subject of your request is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

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Domestic Information

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INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 4-24-61

Security informant advised Miami there was
move to visit Miami newspapers 4-22-61 and
blame Central Intelligence Agency (CIA),
State Department, FBI and US Government
for failure of invasion attempt. [REDACTED]

DATE: 2/6/2006

CLASSIFIED BY AUC/102309/AM/MEI/KSE

DECLASSIFY ON 25X30/102/2036

PEROGA HR dated 1/3/06

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b1
b3

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☐ Radio☒ Teletype

URGENT 4-22-61 3:51 PM BM

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TO DIRECTOR

~~POLITICAL MATTERS-CUBA~~

FROM SAG MIAMI

221941

INTERNAL SECURITY-CUBA

CUBAN SITUATION, IS-CUBA. BUFILE (100-12-210). RMYTELS
APRIL 21. [REDACTED] ADVISED THIS DATE THAT LOCAL OFFICES
FRENTE REVOLUCIONARIO DEMOCRATICA REOPENED BUT INQUIRIES OF
PUBLIC NOT BEING ATTENDED TO. [REDACTED] RECEIVING NUMEROUS CALLS
FROM CUBANS WHO ARE CONTACTS AS TO FATE OF MEMBERS FAMILY
WHO WERE IN FRD TRAINING CAMPS. SI STATED AT NOON TODAY
THAT THERE IS A MASS MOVE ON PART CLOSE RELATIVES AND FRIENDS
OF FRD MEN TO VISIT MIAMI NEWSPAPER OFFICES TODAY TO BLAME
CIA, STATE DEPARTMENT, FBI, AND U. S. GOVERNMENT FOR FAILURE
OF INVASION ATTEMPT. SI STATED THESE PERSONS HAVE WORKED
THEMSELVES INTO STATE OF GREAT HYSTERIA DUE TO FRUSTRATION
AND INABILITY TO OBTAIN ANSWERS CONCERNING PLIGHT OF LOVED
ONES NOR TO OBTAIN INFORMATION CONCERNING PRESENT AND
FUTURE STATUS OF FRD AND REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL.

PSI

[REDACTED] EXPLAINED HE
REALIZED FBI WAS NOT IN POSITION TO OFFER ADVICE OR SUGGESTIONS
HOWEVER HE DESIRED INFORM FBI WITH HOPE THE PRESIDENT OF
US COULD BE INFORMED THAT SMALL SCALE GUERRILLA WARFARE IS
STILL TAKING PLACE AT THIS MOMENT INSIDE CUBA BY MEN WHO ARE

* SECURITY INFORMANT 100-12-210

** POTENTIAL SECURITY INFORMANT

SENT DIRECTOR

4-24-61

62 MAY 5 1961

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MAY 2 1961

Information contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably
paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

62
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 Tavel _____
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 Gandy _____

☐ Radio☒ Teletype

PAGE TWO FROM SAC MIAMI 221947

NON POLITICAL, MERELY WANTING TO LIBERATE CUBA TO DEMOCRATIC
 NORMALCY. HE POINTED OUT THAT EACH MOMENT OF PROCRASTINATION
 RESULTS IN MORE LIVES LOST.

b1
 b3

RECEIVED:

4:01 PM TELETYPE

4:04 PM CODING UNIT MN

4

CC-MR. BELMONT

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
APR 28 1961
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Belmont ☒
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Evans _____
Mr. Malone _____
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Mr. Trotter _____
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Tele. Room _____
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7
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DATE 2/6/00 BY AUC/60309/TAM/MLT/RBR

URGENT 4-28-61 8-37 PM EST WRR

TO DIRECTOR FBI 109-12-210 POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
FROM SAC TAMPA 105-365 1P

CUBAN SITUATION, IS DASH CUBA. MIMEOGRAPHED CIRCULARS DISTRIBUTED
AT TAMPA CIGAR FACTORIES DURING NIGHT HOURS APRIL TWENTYSEVEN DASH
TWENTYEIGHT, SIXTYONE, BY UNKNOWN PERSONS BEAR CRUDE LETTERING AND
DRAWING OF HAMMER AND SICKLE. TRANSLATION FROM SPANISH READS QUOTE
THE THREAT OF KENNEDY IS EQUAL TO THE THREAT OF HITLER. WE DESTROYED
IN SEVENTYTWO HOURS AN INVASION WHICH THE YANKEES ORGANIZED IN SIX
MONTHS. FATHERLAND OR DEATH END QUOTE. PSI [REDACTED] b7c
ADVISED TODAY A WOMAN EMPLOYED GRADIAZ ANNIS CIGAR FACTORY WAS SEEN b7D
BY [REDACTED] DISTRIBUTING LEAFLETS. INVESTIGATION TO IDENTIFY SOURCE
AND DISTRIBUTORS OF THESE LEAFLETS CONTINUING. [REDACTED] ALSO
ADVISED HE AND OTHER ANTI-CASTRO CUBANS PLAN TO PICKET IN DOWNTOWN
TAMPA APRIL TWENTYNINE CARRYING PLACARDS THANKING PRESIDENT KENNEDY
FOR HIS SUPPORT AND CONDEMNING CASTRO FOR QUOTE BLOOD BATH END
QUOTE IN CUBA.

END ACK PLS

8-40 PM OK FBI TAMPA BH

TU DISC

1d
58 MAY 8 1961

cc - MR. BELMONT

REC-33 109-12-210-2953

EX-105

15 MAY 3 1961

b7c

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FOIPA
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Section 552

Section 552a

☒ (b)(1)

☐ (b)(7)(A)

☐ (d)(5)

☐ (b)(2)

☐ (b)(7)(B)

☐ (j)(2)

☒ (b)(3)

☐ (b)(7)(C)

☐ (k)(1)

NATIONAL SECURITY ACT
OF 1947 AND THE
CIA ACT OF 1949

☐ (b)(7)(D)

☐ (k)(2)

☐ (b)(7)(E)

☐ (k)(3)

☐ (b)(7)(F)

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☐ (k)(7)

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Section 552

Section 552a

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| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (b)(2) | <input type="checkbox"/> (b)(7)(B) | <input type="checkbox"/> (j)(2) |
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109 - HQ - 12 - 210 NR SERIAL REPORT DATED 4/28/61

9K

DECODED COPY

Tolson _____
 Boardman _____
 Nichols _____
 Belmont _____
 Sullivan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Malone _____
 Rosen _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

☐ Radio

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 2/6/06 BY 60322/AM/MT/KAS

☒ Teletype

Political matters - CONFIDENTIAL REG 25

URGENT 4-26-61 9:59 PM EST TD

TO DIRECTOR AND SACS NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON FIELD

FROM SAC MIAMI

262325

INTERNAL SECURITY-CUBA

107-12-210-1946

CUBAN SITUATION. REMYTEL APRIL 25, 1961. FOR INFO OF BUREAU, WFO, AND NEW YORK, HAVANA, CUBA, RADIO AND TV STATION CMQ, AT 10:20 PM ON APRIL 25 LAST, BROADCAST INTERROGATION BY PRESS AND TOP INTELLECTUAL COMMUNISTS OF GOVERNMENT OF CUBA WITH CUBAN EXILES TAKEN PRISONER DURING APRIL 17 LAST INVASION. ONE PRISONER, WHO SPOKE FLUENT SPANISH WITH AMERICAN ACCENT, WHO IDENTIFIED HIMSELF AS [REDACTED] (CORRECT NAME [REDACTED] AKA [REDACTED] AND [REDACTED] STATED HE ARRIVED CUBA FROM MIAMI VIA TRAINING CAMP, CENTRAL AMERICA. HE FURTHER STATED HE HAS RESIDED IN USA FOR SOME TIME AND WHEN HE ORIGINALLY ARRIVED IN MIAMI FROM CUBA HE WAS INTERVIEWED BY INS, MIAMI, AND OFFERED POSITION AS AGENT IN USA INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WHICH POSITION HE ACCEPTED. SUBSEQUENTLY, HE PROCEEDED TO WASHINGTON, DC, AND NEW YORK WHERE HE WAS INTERVIEWED BY [REDACTED] OF ALLEN DUBLES, DIRECTOR OF CIA, AND SA [REDACTED] OF NEW YORK FBI OFFICE. LATTER ADVISED HIM IF HE DID NOT WORK FOR FBI HE WOULD BE DEPORTED FROM USA. [REDACTED] ALSO STATED THAT ABOUT 18 DAYS AGO HE WAS INTERVIEWED IN MIAMI OFFICE OF FBI BY AN AGENT WHO UTILIZED A PSEUDONYM BUT EVERYBODY KNOWS IT WAS [REDACTED] SA [REDACTED] ADVISES THAT HE HAS NOT INTERVIEWED ANY ONE BY THE NAME OF [REDACTED] OR [REDACTED] HAS HE UTILIZED A PSEUDONYM. INS RECORDS, MIAMI

2CC- WASHINGTON FIELD
 66 MAY 1 8 09 PM '61
 RELATED TO NEW YORK

REG-25

MAY 4 1961

MAY 4 1961

XEROX

MAY 4 1961

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 92-3547-1

DECODED COPY

Tolson _____
 Parsons _____
 Mohr _____
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 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Malone _____
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 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

☐ Radio☒ Teletype

PAGE TWO FROM SAC MIAMI 262325

REFLECT THAT FILE OF [REDACTED] AT PRESENT TIME, IS IN SPECIAL STORAGE SECTION AND WILL BE MADE AVAILABLE WITHIN THE NEXT 10 DAYS. MIAMI INDICES REFLECT THAT [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] NEGATIVE RE [REDACTED] NO IDENTIFIABLE REFERENCE TO [REDACTED] MIAMI OFFICE. [REDACTED] AND PSI [REDACTED] BOTH MIAMI, ADVISED THIS DATE THAT THEY MONITORED INSTANT TV - RADIO INTERVIEW AND THAT IT WAS OBVIOUS THAT THE INTERVIEW HAD BEEN PREARRANGED AND WELL REHEARSED. SUBJECT PROMPTLY VOLUNTEERED AND ANTICIPATED QUESTIONS AND ON OCCASION CORRECTED INTERROGATORS AS TO THE CORRECT PRONUNCIATION OF ENGLISH NAMES. SUBJECT'S VOICE IDENTIFIED BY [REDACTED] AS [REDACTED] CORRECT NAME SET FORTH ABOVE. HE DESCRIBED [REDACTED] AS MEMBER OF 26TH JULY MOVEMENT IN 1956 AND 1957 IN SANTIAGO DE CUBA, AND STATED DURING THIS SAME PERIOD HE WAS EMPLOYED AS A TRUE UNDERCOVER AGENT FOR REGIMENTAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE OF THE CUBAN ARMY ASSIGNED TO SANTIAGO DE CUBA. HE ARRIVED IN US AROUND APRIL OR MAY, 1957, CONTINUING HIS ASSIGNMENT AS UNDERCOVER AGENT FOR BATISTA GOVERNMENT DURING SAME TIME. [REDACTED] WAS MEMBER 26TH OF JULY MOVEMENT. HE WAS NEVER COMPLETELY TRUSTED BY FULGENCIO BATISTA, PRESIDENT OF CUBA AT THAT TIME. [REDACTED] DESCRIBED AS INTELLIGENT INDIVIDUAL WITH EXCELLENT MEMORY WHO HAS ALWAYS BEEN PRONE TO FABRICATE AND ORIGINATE RUMORS. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] PREPARATION OF LETTERHEAD MEMO CAPTIONED [REDACTED] AKA. HELD IN ABEYANCE UNTIL INS FILES OF [REDACTED] MADE AVAILABLE TO MIAMI OFFICE FOR EXAMINATION.

RECEIVED: 10:14 PM TELETYPE
 10:20 PM CODING UNIT

ECO [Signature] on [Signature]
 this [Signature] once.

CC-MR. BELMONT

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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Section 552Section 552a☒ (b)(1)☐ (b)(2)☒ (b)(3)

NATIONAL SECURITY ACT
OF 1947 AND THE
CIA ACT OF 1949

☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(6)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (b)(8)☐ (b)(9)☐ (d)(5)☐ (j)(2)☐ (k)(1)☐ (k)(2)☐ (k)(3)☐ (k)(4)☐ (k)(5)☐ (k)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 5/5/61

FROM : SAC, MIAMI (105-3902)

SUBJECT: CUBAN SITUATION
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Parsons	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Malone	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Ingram	
Miss Gandy	

On May 4, 1961, SA's [redacted] and [redacted] met [redacted]

[redacted] formerly known for two or three years to SA [redacted]

The following details are being furnished to the Bureau in order for interested Bureau officials to have the firsthand opinion of the reasons for the failure of the attempted invasion of Cuba by men who were directly associated with the effort at field level. They furnished this information in confidence, and it is, therefore, being furnished to the Bureau in letter form with no additional dissemination intended.

1. The invasionary effort was based on the planned use of fighter coverage, and CIA was promised fighter coverage. The order was not changed until the small invasionary convoy was within fifty minutes of the planned beachhead area. At that time the fighter coverage was cancelled from top level in Washington.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

- P.
2 - Bureau (RM) (AM)
3 - Miami (2 - 105-3902)
(1 - 62-3573) (CRIP)
ELS:bng
(5)

REC-96

EX-105

105-3902-2957

MAY 8 1961

NAT. SEC.

67 MAY 17 1961

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MM 105-3902

2. Contrary to some reports, the Cuban anti-CASTRO troops fought valiantly and inflicted casualties on the CASTRO Cubans at the rate of six or eight to one, and this was despite the fact that they were harassed by strafing activity from the air by CASTRO fighter planes, and also despite the fact that the invading Cubans had been unable to unload the main part of their armament and ammunition.

3. The reaction of the CASTRO militiamen was not underestimated. The first 70 militiamen encountered in the immediate beach area immediately came over to the side of the anti-CASTRO Cubans. There were further very visible signs of panic in the CASTRO troops each time an anti-CASTRO B-26 made a bombing and strafing run over the columns of militiamen and tanks. However, the anti-CASTRO invaders were unable to mount and sustain an attack. If they had had fighter cover, the mass defections would have occurred as expected.

4. The anti-CASTRO airmen spotted 70 truckloads of militiamen, mobile artillery and Russian tanks when they were yet many miles from the beachhead, and with fighter coverage they would never have arrived at the battle area since instead of being shot down by CASTRO fighters, the B-26's could have bombed and strafed successfully these columns and materiel.

5. Of particular interest to the Bureau regarding any possible internal security leaks, ~~REDACTED~~

~~REDACTED~~ and there was no indication that CASTRO had advance notice of where the invasion was to strike.

b1
b3

6. The change in plan originally made whereby the United States refused to furnish fighter cover occurred at about the level of ADLAI STEVENSON and CHESTER BOWLES. This change marked the difference in victory and defeat. To those responsible for making the President change the plan goes the responsibility for the death and capture of practically the entire pro-American, anti-CASTRO invading forces.

7. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] With proper fighter coverage the invasionary forces would have been in Havana, and the CASTRO forces would have been completely routed. ✓

b1
b3

Several excellent contacts of the Bureau who were on the beachhead or on an invasion boat or in the anti-CASTRO air force have voluntarily sought contact with Special Agents of the FBI to give their firsthand appraisals of the reasons for the failure of the anti-CASTRO expedition.

There have been some minor criticisms of general planning, of failure of the frogmen to adequately mark the coral reefs at the entrance to the Bahia de los Cochinos, and of providing equipment inferior to that provided by the Russians and Czechoslovakians to the CASTRO troops; however, there has been uniform agreement that training procedures were good and unanimous agreement among all the anti-CASTRO forces who have returned that with only brief fighter cover by six or eight United States jets, the invasion would have been totally successful. For this failure, Cubans blame CIA for making

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MM 105-3902

deceitful promises, since they are not aware that the deviation from the plan to furnish fighter cover was made at top level. These Cubans state that they are more than anxious to return and fight again, but each survivor says he will only go if the invasion is planned by United States military men and United States fighter coverage previously knocks out all CASTRO Air Force planes. None of those interviewed want the United States to invade Cuba alone, and by far the most of them want to be divided into small bands and mixed with American forces to guide, interpret and fight with them as allies.

It is interesting to note that not one returned Cuban fighter has any confused opinion regarding the difference between the FBI [redacted] All are aware that the FBI did not participate in any phase of this operation. All of the returned Cubans believed the United States suffered an additional serious blow to its prestige, especially in Latin America, and in the entire free world to a lesser degree.

b1
b3

[redacted] given them by the Miami Office of the FBI, and expressed a desire to continue to operate on the same cooperative basis.

b1
b3

I suggest
personal
memo to
04 579

-4-

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

yes without disclaim
source
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☒ (b)(3)

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☐ (k)(1)

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CIA ACT OF 1949

☐ (b)(7)(D)

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☐ (k)(3)

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4/21/61

AIRTEL

REGISTERED MAIL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (109-112)

SUBJECT: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
IS - CUBA

Enclosed herewith for the information of the Bureau are 11 copies of a letterhead memorandum setting forth information concerning above subject matter, as furnished by [REDACTED] who recently returned from Havana, Cuba, on 4/2/61. b7C

It is to be noted that [REDACTED] SA [REDACTED] who referred [REDACTED] to the NYO to furnish what information he had regarding the present situation inside Cuba. b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 12/27/05 BY 60320/AM/MCT/KOR

- ③ - Bureau (109-12-210) (Encls. 11) (RM)
- 1 - Miami (105-1747) (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - WFO (97-1017) (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - New York (109-112)

FJO:Bimfw (31)
(7)

109-12 210
NOT RECORDED
170 MAY 9 1961

ENCLOSURE

52 MAY 10 1961

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New York 21, New York
April 21, 1961

Re: Foreign Political Matters-Cuba

advised, on April 14, 1961, that he returned from Havana, Cuba, on April 2, 1961. [redacted] stated that he had gone to Cuba on November 19, 1960, [redacted]

b7C

b7c

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/27/05 BY AUC

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE 109 12 210

Re: Foreign Political Matters-Cuba

[REDACTED]

b7c

[REDACTED] advised that during the parade in Havana on January 1, 1961, commemorating the second anniversary of the Revolution, he observed in the parade many Russian tanks, arms, movable guns and trucks. [REDACTED] stated that he also observed in this parade of military strength many Czechoslovakian weapons and equipment. [REDACTED] stated that in this parade there were many Cubans who are part of the militia established by Prime Minister Fidel Castro. [REDACTED] stated that the militia are poorly trained, are not soldiers, and do not know how to handle weapons, and he also reported that there are many accidents in Havana, almost on a daily basis, because the people are not trained properly in the handling of their weapons.

b7c

[REDACTED] advised that during his time in Cuba, he travelled throughout the Province of Pinar Del Rio and also to the Isle of Pines. [REDACTED] stated that in conversation with the people, he learned that there was much unrest among the people, and a great deal of dissatisfaction with the Castro Regime. [REDACTED] stated that the main cause of the unrest among the Cuban people is due to the Communist influence in the Castro Government.

b7c

[REDACTED] advised that in Havana, at the Riviera Hotel, he noticed many Russians, Chinese and Czechoslovakians residing at the hotel. [REDACTED] also stated that at the Havana Libre, formerly the Havana Hilton, he noted that there were many Russians residing there together with the milicianos. [REDACTED] advised that the Cuban people as a whole dislike the Russians, Czechs and Chinese, and he believes that the unrest and dissatisfaction among the people against the Castro Government is increasing day by day.

b7c

Re: Foreign Political Matters-Cuba

██████████ advised that in Cuba today there are many shortages, especially of food and many essential machine parts. ██████████ stated further that the people in Cuba today are living in fear, and it will only be a matter of time until the Castro Regime falls. ██████████ stated that a rumor among the people is that when Castro falls, and if he is able to leave the country, he and a selected group will fly to Prague, Czechoslovakia, as this would be the only place where they would be safe.

b7c

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~~SECRET~~

DIRECTOR, FBI

APR 28 1961


LEGAT, MEXICO CITY (105-1955)


aka
IS - CUBA & MEXICO

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

b7c

ENCLOSURES

There are enclosed herewith nine (9) copies of the report of SA  dated and captioned as above at Mexico, D. F., together with nine (9) copies of a letter-head memorandum evaluating the sources utilized.

b7c

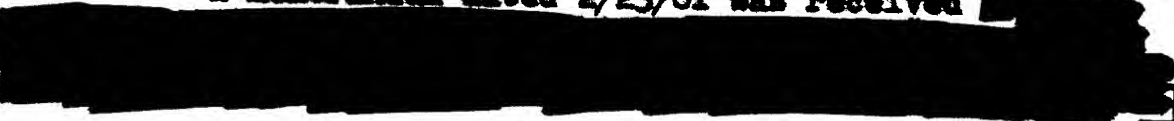
REFERENCE

2/17/61. Legat, Mexico City, cable to the Director dated

ADMINISTRATIVE



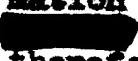
A memorandum dated 2/23/61 was received 

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It is noted that in recab, PSI  was described as having furnished insufficient information to determine his reliability, and under symbol  in instant report he is described as having furnished reliable information in the past. Since recab, information furnished by  has been proven correct by other sources, and he is, therefore, being designated as having furnished reliable information in the past.

b7c

b2

b7D

RUC.

- ⑦ - Bureau (Encls. 18)
- 1 - Mexico City

EDR:1j
(8)

105-1955-110
NOT RECORDED
MAY 15 1961

~~SECRET~~

MAY 17 1961

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

DATE: 2/6/2006
CLASSIFIED BY: AUC/KO/DA/TAM/MCT/KBR
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X3.34 12/6/2006
K206A PR: dated 2/6/2036

~~SECRET~~

MC 105-1955

Since the subject has been deported from Mexico, no additional investigation is contemplated concerning his activities at this time.

SOURCES

Careful consideration has been given to each source concealed, and "T" symbols were utilized in the report only in those instances where the identities of the sources must be concealed.

Identity of Source

File Number Where Located

[REDACTED] (S)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] PSI [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b1

b2

b7D

b7C

CLASSIFICATION

The enclosed report has been classified "~~Secret~~,"

[REDACTED] (S)

b1

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

MC 105-1955

COPY

One copy of enclosed report is being furnished to the American Embassy, Mexico City, on a circulation basis.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Parsons

DATE: 5/2/61

FROM : 

SUBJECT: CUBAN SITUATION

Political matters Cuba

While discussing other matters with the Attorney General last evening, he referred to the Director's letter of April 28, 1961 setting forth suggestions for measures in connection with a positive course of action against Cuba.

The Attorney General characterized this letter as a "fine report" and said it was very, very helpful.

1 - Mr. Belmont

CAE:mar
(7)

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/27/05 BY AUC/6039/TAM/MCT/KBR

REC-80

109-12-210-2961

EX-112

MAY 4 1961

Tolson _____
Parsons _____
Mohr _____
Belmont _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

b7c

b7c

5 PM

MAY 1961

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
APR 28 1961

TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/2/05 BY AUC/60309/TAM/MCT/KBR

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

URGENT 4/28/61 5-08 PM MH

TO DIRECTOR, FBI AND SACS WASHINGTON FIELD AND NEW YORK
NEW YORK VIA WASHINGTON

FROM SAC, MIAMI /105-3902/

CUBAN SITUATION, IS DASH CUBA. REMYTEL APRIL TWENTYSIX LAST.

THIS DATE, [REDACTED] FURNISHED TRANSCRIPTION
OF PRESS INTERVIEW REFERRED TO IN RETEL OF [REDACTED]

[REDACTED], WHICH WAS TRANSMITTED BY RADIO BACH TV
FROM STATION CMQ, HAVANA, APRIL TWENTYFIVE LAST. TRANSLATIONS

OF PERTINENT PORTIONS PERTAINING TO ALLEGED INTERVIEW OF

[REDACTED] BY FBI REPRESENTATIVES READS AS FOLLOWS: COLON

QUOTE AFTER VISIT OF CASTRO PAREN (PRIME MINISTER OF CUBA)

PAREN IN NEW YORK PAREN (FIFTYNINE) PAREN, I WAS CALLED BY

[REDACTED] OF FBI, NEW YORK, WHO

TOLD ME I HAD TWO ALTERNATIVES. I AM TELLING THE TRUTH

BECAUSE NO ONE OBLIGATES ME TO MAKE A STATEMENT, ETC. I WAS

TOLD THAT THE BATISTA GOVERNMENT HAD FALLEN, AND THAT SINCE

I WAS AN EXILE I MUST EITHER RETURN TO CUBA OR LEAVE THE

END PAGE ONE

XEROX

MAY 17 1961

COPY TO MR. TOLSON

56 MAY 18 1961

RELAYED TO TWO COPIES WFO

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-35971

PAGE TWO

U. S. DASH DASH DASH THEN TO COERCION, I WAS FORCED TO ENTER THE TOURIST POLICE OF THE FBI, LOCATED THIRD AVE., AND SIXTYEIGHTH ST., NEW YORK DASH DASH DASH. ABOUT SEVENTEEN DAYS AGO I WAS IN WASHINGTON, D. C., WENT TO OLD POST OFFICE BUILDING, FIFTH FLOOR, WHERE OFFICE OF FBI IS LOCATED, AND SPOKE TO [REDACTED] THERE, FOR PURPOSE OF RECEIVING FINAL INSTRUCTIONS. I WAS TOLD THAT INSTRUCTIONS HAD ALREADY BEEN GIVEN TO THE ASSISTANT CHIEF INSTRUCTOR IN GUATEMALA, WHOSE NAME IS [REDACTED] WHO IS ALSO KNOWN AS QUOTE [REDACTED] UNQUOTE. THE LATTER IS A PSEUDONYM. b7c HIS REAL NAME IS [REDACTED] UNQUOTE. IT IS OBVIOUS TO MIAMI OFFICE THAT [REDACTED] MENTIONED BY [REDACTED] IS NOT IDENTICAL WITH SA [REDACTED] UNLESS ADVISED TO CONTRARY BY BUREAU NO FURTHER ACTION BEING TAKEN BY MIAMI OFFICE. UACB, LETTER-HEAD MEMO NOT BEING PREPARED, INASMUCH AS NO INFO IN ADDITION TO THAT SET FORTH IN INSTANT COMMUNICATION AVAILABLE TO MIAMI OFFICE.

END AND ACK PLS

5-2// 5-12 PM OK FBI WA HSL R RELAY

TU DISCO

CC-MR. BELMONT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office MEXICO, D. F.	Office of Origin BUREAU	Date 4/27/61	Investigative Period 4/27/61
TITLE OF CASE FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA		Report made by [REDACTED]	Typed By: plb
		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA	

Synopsis:

On 4/27/61 confidential source advised 33 Latin Americans were invited by Cuban Government to the 5/1/61 celebration in Havana. Group traveling from Mexico City to Havana via Cubana de Aviacion Flight 465 on 4/28/61. Tickets issued gratis for trip by Instituto Cubano de Amistad con los Pueblos (Cuban Institute for Friendship with the People) through Cuban Embassy, Mexico City. Source also advised that 27 Russians are arriving Mexico City 4/29/61, continuing to Havana 5/1/61. Cubana de Aviacion has requested Mexican Ministry of Government to authorize Russians' transit through Mexico without visas.

DATE: 3/9/06
CLASSIFIED BY EUC/60309TAM/MLT/KBR
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X33(1) 3/9/2033

Copy to: CIA/State/~~DEFENSE~~/USIA
by routing slip for info
Date 5-16-61 by [signature]

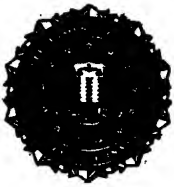
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Approved [signature]	Special Agent In Charge	Do not write in spaces below		
Copies made: 5 - Bureau (109-12-210) 1 - United States Embassy [REDACTED] (C) 1 - Mexico City (109-70)		109-	12-210-	2963
		20 MAY 5 1961		
		EX-113		
		SEC.		

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
DECLASSIFIED BY
CH

50 MAY 16 1961

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

Apr11 27, 1961

RESEARCH

RE: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

On April 27, 1961, a confidential source advised that thirty-three Latin Americans had been invited by the Cuban Government to attend the May 1, 1961, celebration in Havana.

The above group will leave from Mexico City on April 28, 1961, via Cubana de Aviacion Flight 465. The tickets were issued gratis to the travelers on order of the Instituto Cubano de Amistad con los Pueblos (Cuban Institute for Friendship with the People) through the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City.

The confidential source identified the travelers as follows:

- | | | | |
|-----|------------|-----------|------------|
| 1. | [REDACTED] | Argentine | |
| 2. | [REDACTED] | | Mexican |
| 3. | [REDACTED] | | |
| 4. | [REDACTED] | | |
| 5. | [REDACTED] | Honduran | |
| 6. | [REDACTED] | | Honduran |
| 7. | [REDACTED] | | Salvadoran |
| 8. | [REDACTED] | | Salvadoran |
| 9. | [REDACTED] | | Salvadoran |
| 10. | [REDACTED] | | |
| 11. | [REDACTED] | Mexican | |
| 12. | [REDACTED] | Mexican | |
| 13. | [REDACTED] | | |
| 14. | [REDACTED] | | |
| 15. | [REDACTED] | | |
| 16. | [REDACTED] | | |

map
cube
b7c

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

17. [REDACTED] Venezuelan
18. [REDACTED]
19. [REDACTED] Mexican (writer)
20. [REDACTED]
21. [REDACTED] from Veracruz, Mexico
22. [REDACTED], from Veracruz, Mexico
23. [REDACTED] from Veracruz, Mexico
24. [REDACTED] Mexican, Electricians' Union
25. [REDACTED] Mexican, Electricians' Union
26. [REDACTED]
27. [REDACTED]
28. [REDACTED]
29. [REDACTED]
30. [REDACTED] Guatemalan
31. [REDACTED]
32. [REDACTED]
33. [REDACTED] Dominican
- May
Cuba
b7C

The confidential source further advised that twenty-seven Russians are expected to arrive in Mexico City via Sabena Airlines on April 29, 1961. They will remain in Mexico City until May 1, 1961, and then continue on to Havana. Cubana de Aviacion has addressed a letter to the Mexican Ministry of Government to obtain authorization to permit the Russians to transit Mexico without visas.

12
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington 25, D. C.

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

April 27, 1961

RE: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

This document contains neither
recommendations nor conclusions of
the FBI. It is the property of
the FBI and is loaned to your agency;
it and its contents are not to be
distributed outside your agency.

Reference is made to the memorandum dated and
captioned as above.

The confidential source mentioned in the referenced
memorandum has furnished reliable information in the past.

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DATE 12/27/05 BY 60309/TAM/MLT/KBR

UNITED STATES

NT

~~SECRET~~

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)

DATE: 4/27/61

FROM : *165* ~~LEGAT, MEXICO~~ (109-70)

SUBJECT: ⁰ FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
IS - CUBA

Enclosures

There are enclosed herewith five copies of the report of SA [REDACTED] Mexico, D. F., 4/27/61, together with five copies of a letterhead memorandum evaluating the source utilized. *b7c*

Reference

Report of SA [REDACTED] Mexico, D. F., 4/26/61. *b7c*

Source

Careful consideration has been given to the source concealed in the report and same was concealed in order to protect his identity.

The confidential source utilized is [REDACTED] *b1*

165 Information is located in [REDACTED] *b7D*

Classification

Enclosed report has been classified "Confidential" to protect the identity of a Bureau source in Mexico who is furnishing information relating to the internal security of the United States.

MEXICO CITY

At Mexico, D. F., Mexico:

Will follow and report Cuban activities in Mexico.

2 - Bureau (Encs. 10)

1 - Mexico City

JTG:plb

(3)

50 MAY 16 1961

Lead *12/30/65*
DATE *12/30/65*
CLASSIFIED BY *AUC/60309/TAN/MCT/KBR*
DECLASSIFY ON: *25X33(1) 12/30/2030*

20 MAY 5 1961

~~SECRET~~

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

67C

Date: May 4, 1961

To: Office of Security
Department of State *Political matters - Cuba*

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: CUBAN SITUATION
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

67C
67D

[REDACTED] furnished the following information on May 1, 1961:

[REDACTED] advised that the failure of the Cuban invasion has had serious repercussions in Latin America and has put President Betancourt of Venezuela back a year and a half in his struggle against the communists in that country. He further advised that the Venezuelan communists allegedly plan on taking over Venezuela as was done in Cuba in from three to five years.

In discussing the recent Cuban invasion, [REDACTED] attached its failure to poor intelligence, poor security and poor coordination, indicating that the invasion troops were trained physically but not psychologically. As a result, the troops did not have an overwhelming desire to win and were not conditioned to accept temporary reverses. Thus they did not know what to do except surrender when faced with odds at the invading beachhead.

[REDACTED] suggested a possible solution to the Cuban situation. He stated that the United States or some other democratic country which had an island possessing in the Caribbean could either sell or lease this island to an anti-Castro group. This island could serve as a base for a Cuban government in exile which could be recognized by the United States and other democratic countries. [REDACTED] suggested that this government in exile be composed of a junta made up of both military and civilian members, which would continue to function as the Cuban government in exile until Castro was overthrown after which a duly constituted government could be set up.

1 - 105-95357 (Cuban Government in Exile)

VHN:br
(12)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

D. H. NORTON

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/15/05 BY AUC 10039/HAN/MCT/KBR

BY COURIER SVC.
83 MAY - 5
COMM-FBI

- Tolson
- Parsons
- Mohr
- Belmont
- Callahan
- Conrad
- DeLoach
- Evans
- Malone
- Rosen
- Trotter
- Tele. Room
- Nease
- Holmes
- Gandy

REC-72

105-12-210-
19 MAY 8 1961

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62
67D
67C

134-3562-67D
105-95357-105

**Office of Security
Department of State**

[REDACTED] further suggested that a nonpolitical Cuban, preferably someone prominent in the business world who would have no political ambitions after Castro's overthrow, be selected by the United States to act as coordinator with the junta, representing the United States. This coordinator would be under the control of the United States and it would be necessary for the United States to furnish arms, military training and advisors as well as other types of assistance to the Cuban government in exile. The above-mentioned island could also be utilized as a training base and staging area for troops to be used in a future invasion of Cuba. [REDACTED] estimated that among the Cuban exiles who could be recruited into such an army, the career Cuban army men and the underground in Cuba, the government in exile could command up to 70,000 men. b7C b7D

- 1 - Director
Central Intelligence Agency

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans
- 1 - Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence
Department of the Army

Attention: Chief, Security Division
- 1 - Director of Naval Intelligence
- 1 - Office of Special Investigations
Air Force

Attention: Chief, Counterintelligence Division
- 1 - Assistant Attorney General
J. Walter Yeagley
- 1 - Major General Robert A. Breitweiser, USAF
Director for Intelligence
The Joint Staff
Room 2E966
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: May 5, 1961

FROM : SAC, New Orleans (105-1511)

SUBJECT: PRO-CASTRO SYMPATHIZERS IN
THE NEW ORLEANS AREA
IS - CUBA

Enclosed are nine copies for the Bureau, and one for information for the Miami Division of a letterhead memorandum entitled "AMERICAN CITIZENS OF CUBAN EXTRACTION WHO ALLEGEDLY RETURNED TO CUBA FROM NEW ORLEANS VIA MEXICO, APRIL 26, 1961, INFORMATION CONCERNING."

The enclosed memorandum is being furnished to the Bureau for information and for possible dissemination to interested agencies.

One copy each of the enclosed letterhead memorandum is being furnished locally at New Orleans to Immigration and Naturalization Service and U. S. Border Patrol in view of the interest of those agencies in this matter.

No action is being taken by the New Orleans Office in this matter.

2 - Bureau (Enclosures 9) (REGISTERED MAIL)
1 - Miami (Info) (Enclosure 1) (REGISTERED MAIL)
1 - New Orleans
WCD:eo
(4)

Copy to: CIA/State/RAB, Mex. City (cc of letter)
ONI/OSI/G2
by routing slip for info.
Date 5-12-61 by ECG/st

REC-61

107-12-215-2966

MAY 8 1961

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DATE 12/2/05 BY AUC/60309/TAM/MCT/RBR

9. ENCLOSURE

EX-112

NAI-749 SEC

66 MAY 16 1961

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
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3

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☒ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available release to you.

Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☒ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to the subject of your request or the subject of your request is listed in the title only.

☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

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X for this page X
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XXXXXX
XXXXXX

Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Donahoe
1 - [REDACTED]
May 4, 1961

b7c

The Attorney General

REC-25

Director, FBI

CUBAN SITUATION
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

CIA HAS NO OBJECTION TO
DECLASSIFICATION AND/OR
RELEASE OF CIA INFORMATION
IN THIS DOCUMENT.

Jm 9-19-94

MAY 4 1 03
READING

[REDACTED], furnished the following information on May 1, 1961:

b7c
b7D

[REDACTED] advised that the failure of the Cuban invasion has had serious repercussions in Latin America and has put President Betancourt of Venezuela back a year and a half in his struggle against the communists in that country. He further advised that the Venezuelan communists allegedly plan on taking over Venezuela as was done in Cuba in from three to five years.

In discussing the recent Cuban invasion, [REDACTED] attached its failure to poor intelligence, poor security and poor coordination, indicating that the invasion troops were trained physically but not psychologically. As a result, the troops did not have an overwhelming desire to win and were not conditioned to accept temporary reverses. Thus they did not know what to do except surrender when faced with odds at the invasion beachhead.

b7c
b7D

[REDACTED] suggested a possible solution to the Cuban situation. He stated that the United States or some other democratic country which had an island possession in the Caribbean could either sell or lease this island to an anti-Castro group. This island could serve as a base for a Cuban government in exile which could be recognized by the United States and other democratic countries. [REDACTED] suggested that this government in exile be composed of a junta made up of both military and civilian members, which would continue to function as the Cuban government in exile until Castro was overthrown after which a duly constituted government could be set up.

b7c
b7D

[REDACTED] further suggested that a nonpolitical Cuban, preferably [REDACTED] prominent in the business world who would have no political ambitions after Castro's overthrow, be selected by the United States to act as coordinator with the junta, representing the United States. This coordinator would be under [REDACTED]

b7c
b7D

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-19-98 BY 5668 SLD/KSE
(JFK)

MAILED 2
MAY 4 1961
COMM-FBI

Person: _____
Parsons _____
Mohr _____
Belmont _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____

1 - 105-95357 (Cuban Government in Exile)

VHN:br

MAY 11 1961

SEE NOTE PAGE 2

The Attorney General

the control of the United States and it would be necessary for the United States to furnish arms, military training and advisors as well as other types of assistance to the Cuban government in exile. The above-mentioned island could also be utilized as a training base and staging area for troops to be used in a future invasion of Cuba. [REDACTED] estimated that among the Cuban exiles who could be recruited into such an army, the career Cuban army men and the underground in Cuba, the government in exile could command up to 70,000 men.


b7C
b7D

1 - Mr. Byron R. White
Deputy Attorney General

NOTE:

Dissemination to other agencies being handled separately.


Memorandum for Mr. Belmont
Re: CUBAN SITUATION, INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

 strongly recommended that a nonpolitical Cuban, preferably someone prominent from the business world who would have no political ambitions after the overthrow of Castro, be selected by the U. S. to act as coordinator with the junta, representing the U.S. Of course, this coordinator would be under the control of the U. S. It would be necessary, of course, for the U. S. to furnish arms, military training and advisors, and render other assistance to the Cuban government in exile. The island would also be used as a training base and staging area for troops to be used in a subsequent invasion of Cuba. He estimated between the Cuban exiles who could be recruited into such an army, the career Cuban army men and the underground in Cuba, this Cuban government in exile would be able to command up to 70,000 men.

b7c
b7D

b7c
b7D

ACTION:

The foregoing information is being disseminated to State, Central Intelligence Agency, military agencies and the Department.  stated he was aware that above data would be of primary interest to other U. S. agencies and that he had no objection to Bureau's disseminating it and revealing him as the source.

b7c
b7D

gpc
SB/AM
over
Q
4/4
2/3
✓
Send memo to
a.g.
J

3-5-61

AIRTEL

To: SAC, Washington Field
From: Director, FBI (109-12-210)
RE: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

This will confirm instructions issued this morning to Supervisor [REDACTED] by Section Chief Sterling E. Donahoe. Representative Glen P. Lipscomb, Republican of California, has contacted the Bureau today. He indicated he had been in consultation with several Cubans and had some information relative to the Cuban situation which he desired to furnish to the FBI. Arrangements have been effected for him to be contacted between 2:30 p.m. and 3 p.m. today at Room 1339, New House Office Building. This is to be handled by a Special Agent of the Washington Field Office who is familiar with Cuban matters.

Advise Bureau promptly of results of contact. In reply utilize caption appropriate to material being reported but make reference to this airtel.

Note: Above call received from Congressman Lipscomb by [REDACTED] of Crime Records Division. Congressman Lipscomb is very friendly toward Bureau.

SED:dmd
(6)

REC-40

109-12-210-2968

19 MAY 9 1961

Tolson _____
Parsons _____
Mohr _____
Belmont _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

MAILED 9
MAY - 5 1961
COMM - FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/30/05 BY [REDACTED]

58 MAY 11 1961

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
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Section 552**Section 552a**☒ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☒ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)NATIONAL SECURITY ACT☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)OF 1947 AND THE☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)CIA ACT OF 1949☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

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Page(s) withheld inasmuch as a final release determination has not been made. You will be advised as to the disposition at a later date.

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X No Duplication Fee X

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**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET**

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Section 552

Section 552a

☒ (b)(1)

☐ (b)(7)(A)

☐ (d)(5)

☐ (b)(2)

☐ (b)(7)(B)

☐ (j)(2)

☐ (b)(3)

☐ (b)(7)(C)

☐ (k)(1)

☐ (b)(7)(D)

☐ (k)(2)

☐ (b)(7)(E)

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☐ (b)(7)(F)

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☐ (b)(8)

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☐ (b)(5)

☐ (b)(9)

☐ (k)(6)

☐ (b)(6)

☐ (k)(7)

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FBI

Date: 5/1/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Ingram	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-342)

FROM: SAC, WFO (109-144)

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - PAKISTAN
IS - PAKISTAN
(OO:WFO)

CUBA

DATE: 3/9/06
CLASSIFIED BY: AUC/100-399/TAM/MLT/KBR
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X3.1 1/a 3/9/2032

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 8 copies of a letterhead memorandum and an evaluation memorandum dated and captioned as above.

[REDACTED] (S)

[REDACTED] (S)

③ - Bureau (Enc. 8) ENCLOSURE

② - [REDACTED] (S)

JGG:hds
(5)

AGENCY: State, CIA
REQ. REC'D
DATE FORW. 5-2-61
HOW FORW. 109-12-342
BY Ref 12/5

AIRTEL

C. C. Wick

MAY 10 1961

cc: 109-12-210
1 FPM - Cuba

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

1cc USA
for info
by 5-3-61
from: 109-12-342

REC-88

MAY 3 1961

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

~~SECRET~~

12-342-104

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
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Section 552

Section 552a

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☐ (j)(2)

☐ (b)(3)

☐ (b)(7)(C)

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington 25, D. C.
May 1, 1961

Title

: **FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS -
PAKISTAN**

Character

: **INTERNAL SECURITY - PAKISTAN**

Reference

: **Memorandum dated and captioned
as above.**

All sources (except any listed below) used in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/9/06 BY DLG/CEM/TAM/MCT/KER

109-12-210-

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

REC-11

4/28/61

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

~~SECRET~~

TO:

DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)

FROM

SAC, MIAMI (105-3902)

RE:

CUBAN SITUATION; ⁰ POLITICAL MATTERS
IS - CUBA.

8-20-98
CLASSIFIED BY 5668 SLD/KSE
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X
PER OSA Hc dated 13/06 (JFK)

CUBA

Re Miami tels to Bureau 4/18-25/61 inclusive
(16); Bu airtel to Miami 4/17/61; Bu tel to Miami 4/20/61;
New Haven tels to Bureau 4/19,20/61; Boston
Bureau 4/19,20; Baltimore tels to Bureau 4/
City tel to Bureau 4/19/61.

Enclosed are 10 copies of a letterhead memorandum
dated as above, and entitled, "CUBAN SITUATION (FOR PERIOD
4/15-25/61).

It appears that the purpose of this particular
case is to cover the developments pertaining to the un-
successful attempted infiltration-type invasion which
began on 4/15/61, with a bombing attack. As the operation
is no longer being continued, and since published reports,
along with information supplied by [REDACTED] reflects

C.

4 - Bureau (109-12-210) (Encls. -10)

(1 - 105-89923) (AM) (RM)

7 - Miami

(105-3902)

(1 - 105-2603) (FRD)

(1 - 105-2742) (ANTI-FIDEL CASTRO ACTIVITIES)

(1 - 62-3573) (CLIP)

(1 - [REDACTED])

(1 - [REDACTED])

(1 - [REDACTED])

REC-11/09-12-210 29

14 MAY 3 1961

~~SECRET~~

Copy to: CIA/State/RAB/USIA

ONI/OSI/G2

by routing slip for info.

Date 5-8-61
By [REDACTED] Date

GED:GK
(11)

C C • Wick

10 ENCLOSURE
66 MAY 12 1961

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL. FILED IN

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~~SECRET~~

that the entire Cuban situation is being surveyed and re-evaluated on the Washington level, it appears that continuation of this case is no longer justified. Further developments, with regard to the Cuban situation in general, will be reported under already existing substantive case files.

(S) Information furnished by Mr. [REDACTED] which was contained in many of the referenced teletype communications from Miami to the Bureau, has not been included in the enclosed letterhead memo, as Mr. [REDACTED] specifically pointed out that he was furnishing such information only for the personal knowledge of the Bureau, and not for general dissemination. Mr. (S) [REDACTED] has been most cooperative with this office, and it is anticipated that he will continue to cooperate. As the Bureau is aware, [REDACTED] (S) [REDACTED]

b1
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This enclosed letterhead memorandum is classified Confidential since data reported by [REDACTED] as well as several other informants, could reasonably result in identification of a confidential informant of continuing value and compromise his effectiveness hereafter.

b2
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[REDACTED] is [REDACTED]
(requested).

[REDACTED] is [REDACTED] (requested).
[REDACTED] is [REDACTED]

b2
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b1
b3

[REDACTED] is [REDACTED] (S)
[REDACTED] is [REDACTED] (S)
[REDACTED] is [REDACTED]

~~SECRET~~

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
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Section 552

Section 552a

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Miami, Florida
April 28, 1961

~~SECRET~~

105-3902

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMORANDUM

CIA HAS NO OBJECTION TO
DECLASSIFICATION AND/OR
RELEASE OF CIA INFORMATION
IN THIS DOCUMENT.

RE: CUBAN SITUATION
(FOR PERIOD
4/15-25/61)

8/20-98
CLASSIFIED BY 5668 SLD/KSR
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X
(JFK)

APRIL 15, 1961, BOMBING ATTACK OVER CUBA

The "Miami Daily News," on April 15, 1961, carried a headlined article entitled, "Cuba Bombed by Four Warplanes." This article disclosed that several warplanes, including two B-26's, blasted the Havana and Santiago de Cuba Airports and the Cuban Air Force Headquarters at San Antonio de los Banos with bombs and rockets in dawn raids on April 15. The article stated that these unprecedented aerial attacks produced hysterical excitement in Cuba, and that Dictator Fidel Castro ordered immediate mobilization of the militia. The Cuban Government announced by radio that a protest, accusing the United States of armed aggression, was being presented to the United Nations. The article disclosed that one of the alleged raider planes limped into Miami International Airport, and that another landed at the U. S. Naval Air Station at Boca Chica, north of Key West, Florida.

The pilot who brought his damaged plane into Miami, according to this article, said that he was a Lieutenant in the Cuban Air Force.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

DECLASSIFIED BY 5668 SLD/KSR
ON 8-31-98 (JFK)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

109-12-210 - 2171
ENCLOSURE

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: CUBAN SITUATION (FOR PERIOD 4/15-25/61)

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[REDACTED] the Cuban Revolutionary Council, immediately declared in New York that the attacks were carried out by Cuban Air Force pilots with Castro's own planes. It is to be noted that the Cuban Revolutionary Council is an anti-Castro council.

CUBA

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CUBA

Other prominent members of the Revolutionary Council include Manuel Antonio de Varona, who is one of the principal leaders of the Frente Revolucionario Democrático (FRD), and [REDACTED] the Movimiento Revolucionario Popular (MRP).

CUBA

The April 16, 1961, issue of the "Miami Herald" carried an article entitled, "Air Raids Panic Cubans; Fidel Asks U. N. 'Stop U. S.'" This article, datelined Havana, reflected that six, and possibly seven, bombers had participated in the April 15 attack on military targets in Havana and in two other cities, and that Fidel Castro had mobilized his three thousand man militia for defense against invasion. The article stated that seven persons were killed and thirty-nine wounded in Havana. Castro blamed the United States for the raids, and at the United Nations, Cuban Foreign Minister Raul Roa charged that the raids were a "U. S. act of imperialistic piracy." This charge was categorically rejected by the U. S. Ambassador to the U. N. Adlai E. Stevenson.

Official Cuban radio broadcasts, received in Miami immediately after the bombing attack took place, reflected that the Cuban Government launched a bitter

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RE: CUBAN SITUATION (FOR PERIOD 4/15-25/61)

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tirade against the United States, placing responsibility for the attack upon this country.

At approximately 10:35 A.M., on April 19, 1961, official Cuban radio broadcast, Bulletin #4, which was received in Miami, announced that the Cuban Government had obtained proof that "Yankee imperialism" was responsible for the bombing attacks, as one pilot shot down had been identified as [REDACTED] (phonetic), in possession of pilot's license [REDACTED] which expires September 24, 1962, and in possession of Social Security card [REDACTED] [REDACTED] resided at [REDACTED] (phonetic) [REDACTED] b7c

This bulletin also claimed that the pilot also carried many other documents.

Immediate investigation at Boston, Massachusetts, reflected that no one bearing the name of [REDACTED] (or any name similar thereto) was known to have resided at [REDACTED] and no record could be located concerning the identity of any such person residing anywhere in Boston. b7c

[REDACTED] employed at [REDACTED] who possesses Social Security card [REDACTED] was interviewed at the place of his employment, and he advised that he had never been to Cuba and had never lost nor had his Social Security card stolen from him. b7c

[REDACTED] stated he did not know how to fly an airplane, but had served as a member of a U. S. Air Force ground crew during World War II. His employer verified that he had been working steadily for this company since 1957. b7c

On April 19, 1961, [REDACTED], Air-men's Records Division, Federal Aviation Administration, b7c

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RE: CUBAN SITUATION (FOR PERIOD 4/15-25/61)

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Oklahoma City, advised that pilot's license numbers [REDACTED] or [REDACTED] are not number series used by the FAA. [REDACTED] stated that his records reflected no pilot's certificate ever having been issued to any person by the names of [REDACTED] or [REDACTED]. He also checked, with negative results, under the name [REDACTED], and [REDACTED].

b7c

INFILTRATION-TYPE INVASION OF CUBA

On the early morning of April 17, 1961, the official Cuban radio announced that an invasion attempt had been launched against Cuba early that morning and called upon all Cubans to defend their country.

The April 17, 1961, issue of the "Miami News" carried an article entitled, "Rebel Invasion of Cuba!" which announced that a rebel invasion of Cuba against the dictatorship of Fidel Castro had begun that day, and that troops, under cover of fighter planes, hit Cuba's southern beaches. At 11:07 A.M., Castro announced a state of emergency. Telephone communications between the United States and Cuba were cut off before 6 A.M., according to this article. The article disclosed the main invasion force was attacking from ships in the area of Playa Larga, ninety miles southeast of Havana, on the heel of the Peninsula de Zapata, just west of the Escambray Mountains, where rebels had been holding out for months. This article disclosed that the headquarters of [REDACTED] immediately issued a statement from New York, announcing that Cuban patriots in the cities and in the hills began the battle to liberate their homeland from the despotic rule of Fidel Castro and to rid Cuba of international Communists' oppression.

✓ b7c

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RE: CUBAN SITUATION (FOR PERIOD 4/15-25/61)

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The April 18, 1961, issue of the "Miami Herald" carried an article entitled, "Invaders Slug Into Interior - Casualties Heavy as Battle Rages Throughout Cuba." This article stated that at least three beachheads had been secured by the invaders under the command of [REDACTED] at Cochino Bay, at Baracoa in Oriente Province, and in the southwest finger of Pinar del Rio. b7C

U. S. and Cuban radio and newspaper sources issued a torrent of conflicting stories concerning gains and losses.

On April 18, 1961, [REDACTED], who holds an important position in the anti-Castro Movement, and who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that he had just received information that morning that the liberation forces had established a beachhead on the coast of Cuba south of Matanzas Province, and had progressed very near the town of Matanzas. He advised that confirmation had been received by the anti-Castro Movement in Miami that the liberation forces had seized control of the air field near Bahia de Cochinos, where supplies, food and ammunition were landed. b2 b7D

At the same time, Miami radio stations in the Miami area were reporting that Russian tanks and Mig 15's (the latter never verified) were actively participating in the fight.

[REDACTED] a Cuban radio ham operator residing in the Miami area, advised that he had been monitoring amateur radio frequencies, Government stations, and standard broadcast frequencies used by the Cubans. He said that he had not heard any Cuban radio hams discuss details of the invasion, and he was of the opinion that all were allied with, or completely controlled by, the Cuban Government. He stated that the Cuban Government radio station had been operating normally, and there was no indication that the invasion b2 b7D

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RE: CUBAN SITUATION (FOR PERIOD 4/15-25/61)

forces had taken over any established radio stations from the Cuban Government.

On April 19, 1961, [REDACTED] advised that the Cuban marine radio station in Cuba had broadcast the previous evening that a fleet of four to six unidentified ships had been observed in the vicinity of Matanzas Bay. This station urgently called for ambulances and doctors to be ready, because they were expecting an invasion in that area. The same evening, this station reported that one ship was bombed in the vicinity of Mariel, west of Havana, and that another ship had been bombed near Guaynabo, east of Havana.

On April 19, 1961, [REDACTED] who is associated with the anti-Castro Movement in Miami, and who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that he had learned through official rebel channels that invasive landings had been made only in Matanzas and Oriente Provinces, utilizing a total of approximately 500 hand-picked men. He discounted newspaper reports of invasions on the Isle of Pines and Pinar del Rio Province. He said that the attack against Cuba to date consisted of guerrilla warfare, sabotage, and the means of providing a rallying point for popular opinion. He stated that recruiting continued at a rapid pace in Miami, with Cuban exiles recruited being taken to a camp about 25 miles south of Miami for subsequent removal to a staging point outside the United States. He said the Cuban Government reportedly has Russian Migs based at Cayo Largo, off the south coast of Cuba. Although these planes are operative, they had not yet been used.

On April 20, 1961, [REDACTED] stated that the Revolutionary Council had announced at 9 A.M. that day that liberation forces were in Escambray, having been swept there by Castro forces, but that the big invasion had not yet begun.

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RE: CUBAN SITUATION (FOR PERIOD 4/15-25/61)

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He said the Revolutionary Council also acknowledged that many infiltrators had been killed initially after they landed.

Official Cuban communique, #4, broadcast from Cuba at 9:40 A.M. on April 20, 1961, received in Miami, announced that as of 5:30 P.M. on April 19, the Cuban Government forces had attacked and taken the last position at Playa Tiron, which had been held by the invading forces. The remaining invasion forces had fled into a swampy area, from which they would not be able to escape. Thus, in a space of 72 hours, the Revolutionary Army, according to this broadcast, was able to completely defeat an army which the "imperialistic Yankees" had taken many months to form. The broadcast stated that in the defeat of the invasion forces, large quantities of arms were captured. These arms were allegedly made in the United States and allegedly included some Sherman tanks, and all the airplanes were shot down which had supported the invaders. According to this announcement, some of the invaders tried to escape in boats which were sunk by the Castro army.

On the same day, Radio Cuba Libre, representing the anti-Castro forces, announced that the cause was not lost, and that the invaders had joined other fighters in the hills. It urged the Cuban people not to despair.

On April 20, 1961, [REDACTED] advised that the main invasive effort in Cuba was being directed toward Oriente Province. He explained that the expedition which landed south of Matanzas Province had been primarily a diversionary action to draw attention away from Oriente. The assault at Oriente was scheduled to be waged on two fronts, with [REDACTED] also known as [REDACTED] leading initial forces of about 200 men on the south side of Oriente

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RE: CUBAN SITUATION (FOR PERIOD 4/15-25/61)

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Province, and [REDACTED] leading an initial force of about 300 men on the north side. He said that [REDACTED] expected to receive additional support of about 5,000 men who were connected with the anti-Castro underground in Cuba, while [REDACTED] expected to receive an additional 3,000 men from the same source. [REDACTED] expected that [REDACTED] would emerge as the overall military leader once the pincer movement had been successfully accomplished. [REDACTED] stated that in the meantime, despite adverse news broadcasts from Cuba, recruiting continued at a rapid pace in Miami. b7C b2 b7D

[REDACTED] said that shortly after the Oriente landing had been secured, a provisional government would be established there on behalf of the liberation forces, representing the Revolutionary Council. b2 b7D

On the afternoon of April 20, 1961, [REDACTED], who has been in close contact with leaders of the anti-Castro forces, and who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that the invasion effort had suffered for lack of air support and cover which could have nullified the effectiveness of the Russian tanks used by Fidel Castro. He said that [REDACTED] was to have led a group into the eastern tip of Cuba (Oriente Province) on Friday, April 14, which would have drawn the Castro forces away from the main landing on the coast south of Matanzas Province. However, [REDACTED] for some unexplained reasons, withheld his landing, or attempt to land, until Sunday, April 16, 1961, and this permitted Castro to concentrate more troops on the main invasion front. He said it took Castro two days to get his tanks into the fighting area, but that the tanks proved to be a big factor in Castro's claims of victory. (S)(u) b2 b7D b7C

On April 21, 1961, [REDACTED] advised that all official Cuban radio stations announced at 5 A.M. on April 21, the

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RE: CUBAN SITUATION (FOR PERIOD 4/15-25/61)

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"victory of the socialist revolution." Castro's forces claimed complete victory over the invading forces. An announcement was made that all prisoners would be taken before a televised broadcast that night for all to see. These prisoners included [REDACTED] The broadcast claimed that the majority of these prisoners were captured at Bahia de Cochinos (Bay of Cochinos, which is reportedly surrounded by a swampy area, comparable to the Florida Everglades).

b7C

On April 21, 1961, [REDACTED] who is closely associated with some leaders of the anti-Castro forces, stated that the infiltration-type invasion attempt by the Cuban exiles had not been successful, and that all was lost, with the exception that a few individuals had reached the mountains near the Escambray area east of Bahia de Cochinos. He said that some arms and supplies had been delivered to anti-Castro forces on the preceding night in the remote areas of the mountains. He expressed the opinion that the overt battle by the anti-Castro forces has been terminated for the present. (S)(U)

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b7D

On April 21, 1961, [REDACTED] who is closely associated with various anti-Castro leaders, and who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that the Cuban radio "Voz" had just announced that all fighting had ceased in Cuba; that many prisoners had been captured, including many Cuban doctors, and that a hospital ship had been seized. The Cuban radio related that the arms and ammunition used by the invaders were American-made, and that they would be exhibited on a televised broadcast, along with the prisoners, to prove U. S. intervention. It was noted that the official Cuban radio broadcasts no longer mentioned the "26th of July Revolutionary Movement," but that frequent reference was made to the success of the "Socialized Revolution."

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RE: CUBAN SITUATION (FOR PERIOD 4/15-25/61)

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Cuban news media announced capture of a total of 548 prisoners.

REACTION IN CUBA

On April 21, 1961, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] of Havana, who is temporarily in Miami, advised that he had just talked long distance to [REDACTED] Manager in Havana. He learned that 17 employees of his company had been immediately mobilized when the invasion was originally announced, and that these men had not yet returned to work. The other employees of the company continued normal activity. b7c

The City of Havana remained quiet throughout the military operation. The Cuban Government announced that a victory dance had been scheduled in Havana for the evening of April 21. Also announced by every news media in Havana was the scheduled televised presentation of prisoners and captured arms to prove that the invasion had been backed by U. S. imperialism.

The April 21 issue of the "Miami Herald" carried an article entitled, "Anti-Fidel Families Seized." This article reflected that 50,000 men, women and children across Cuba, including 14,000 in Havana alone, had been herded into improvised concentration camps as Castro clamped down to break the back of the rebellion. It disclosed that neighbors' vigilance committees went out on the streets, pointing out alleged anti-Castroites, who were picked up by trucks and busses for detention. Castro agents reportedly picked up anti-Castro leaders during a twelve-hour period at the beginning, during which news of the invasion was withheld. One hundred Catholic priests reportedly were locked up, and Catholic schools were either closed or surrounded.

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RE: CUBAN SITUATION (FOR PERIOD 4/15-25/61)

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The "Miami Herald" carried an article dated April 23, 1961, datelined Havana, entitled, "Havana: Subdued in a Daze," which described Havana as being a subdued but tense city in Fidel Castro's hour of triumph. It stated that soldiers cried anti-American slogans, but there was little public jubilation. Reports of widespread arrests swept the city. In the last three days, 29 persons were reportedly executed by firing squads.

Cuban news media, during the entire period of the abortive invasion, gave out a continuous stream of anti-U. S. invectives, blaming "Yankee imperialism" for the invasion.

They also bragged loudly about Castro's victory, belittled the United States, and warned of Soviet intervention should the United States attempt a military invasion of Cuba.

CUBAN TELEVISION STATION CMQ
BROADCAST, NIGHT OF 4/21/61

During the evening of April 21, Havana television station CMQ made a broadcast which was received via Channel #6 at Key West, Florida. During the early portion of the broadcast, films were presented, depicting scenes of the fighting to date. Narration was handled by [REDACTED] These films highlighted Cuban Government successes in defeating the invading anti-Castro forces. These films were intended to demonstrate the effectiveness of Cuban anti-aircraft guns, and among those exhibited were four-barrelled anti-aircraft Czechoslovakian guns, referred to as "cuatro bocas" (four mouths). Also shown were several B-26 bombers burning on the ground, with painted Revolutionary Air Force

b7c

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RE: CUBAN SITUATION (FOR PERIOD 4/15-25/61)

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markings. Also shown were weapons and ammunition described as of U. S. manufacture. "U.S.A." markings were shown on the boxes of ammunition.

CUBA
[REDACTED] was referred to as having been in charge of evacuating the city of Havana from the zone of operations at the time of the invasion. Battalion Number 339, a militia unit from Cienfuegos, was mentioned as having fought the invaders for six hours in the Zapata swamp area south of Matanzas Province.

b7C

Periodic announcements were made during this program, reminding the Cuban people of the big celebration scheduled for May 1, 1961, in the Civic Plaza of Havana.

There then appeared a series of interrogations of prisoners. The interrogators, identified as Cuban newspaper men and Army officers, were Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, [REDACTED]

b7C

CUBA
[REDACTED] and [REDACTED] The latter two were active as coordinators during the interrogations. (On April 22, 1961, [REDACTED] advised that all of these interrogators were top Cuban intellectual Communists whose names and records had been included in the files of the Bureau for Repression of Communist Activities during the Batista Regime.)

b2

b7D

CUBA
The identities of forty-eight prisoners were announced, and it was implied that many more men had been captured. At 10 P.M., the interrogation of the prisoners began on television. The first man interrogated identified himself as [REDACTED]. He named [REDACTED] as chief of his brigade. He stated he had received

b7C

CUBA

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RE: CUBAN SITUATION (FOR PERIOD 4/15-25/61)

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CUBA
MAST
training in Nicaragua under American instructors who wore no identification. The second man was identified as [REDACTED]. He stated that in December, 1960, about thirty American instructors arrived at a training camp in Guatemala, and that one of these instructors showed him credentials of CIA. He mentioned the name of this man as possibly being [REDACTED]. He related that he subsequently departed Puerto Cabezas, Nicaragua, on the vessel "Caribe," along with five other ships, the "Blagar," and two U. S. destroyers, one of which had the number 507. He said that U. S. instructors and "Radio Swan," by use of propaganda, made the pending invasion appear as a prospective paradise. He claimed that in the camp at Puerto Barrios, Guatemala, the soldiers who did not come with the invading group were taken by the Guatemalan police to a concentration camp so it would not put the United States in an embarrassing position. He related that [REDACTED] whom he met in Mexico, had asked him to join the forces to liberate Cuba. He said that his duties were that of a mortar man. He praised the Cuban Army mortar and the 105 mm. gunfire. He claimed that his treatment had been excellent since his capture. He referred to the training camps as concentration camps, and claimed that he had deserted on one occasion.

b7c

FLA
CUBA
The third prisoner was identified as [REDACTED] son-in-law of [REDACTED] a wealthy Cuban. He said that he was a member of the 2506th Brigade, that he left Miami, Florida, in a military plane for Guatemala, where he received instructions under Americans. He arrived in Cuba on the vessel "Rio Escondido," which was sunk. He identified leaders of the movement as [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. He evaded giving answers to questions as to who furnished the arms, although he was continually pressured to state that the

b7c

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RE: CUBAN SITUATION (FOR PERIOD 4/15-25/61)

~~SECRET~~

United States was behind the movement. He explained that he had joined the invading force to establish justice and the 1940 Constitution of Cuba. When asked by his interrogators if he realized that three automobile manufacturers controlled the United States, he replied that this might be the case, but that his interrogators should know that in these three companies there were thirty million stockholders. Carlos Rafael Rodriguez expressed a desire to question

██████████ further after his trial, if there was time, implying that ██████████ would be shot. It was also brought out at this time that all the captured prisoners would be charged with murdering Cuban peasants. b7C

The fourth man identified himself as ██████████, a Cuban Army officer with 28 years of service. He related that he left Cuba in April, 1959, for Miami, where he was recruited by an American officer. He was paid \$275.00 to \$400.00 a month. He departed from Opa Locka, Florida, in a C-54 aircraft and arrived at the "Retableo" airport in Guatemala. He said the invading force received support from three U. S. destroyers and one frigate, and that there were rumors that American submarines were trailing the invading force. He related that the invading force had five Sherman tanks. He claimed the invading force was promised Saber jet coverage; however, the force only saw Cuban jets. The hospital ship "Masopa" was sunk by Cuban "Sea Fury" aircraft. After being five hours on the beach, his force knew they were in a "rats' hole" and tried to leave, but were surrounded. b7C

At 11:30 P.M., the interrogation was interrupted for special announcements that 76 more invaders were captured at 9:30 P.M. in the Zapata swamp area.

At this point, a Cuban, identified as ██████████, claimed that the defeat and massacre of the invading troops would be the greatest crime yet placed on b7C

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~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: CUBAN SITUATION (FOR PERIOD 4/15-25/61)

~~SECRET~~

U. S. shoulders. He identified five vessels as having participated in the invasion as the "Tiburon," "Sardenia," "Barsovia," "Bellena," and the "Rolando Novoa." He claimed that wounded and dead invaders were evacuated to a U. S. destroyer. He announced that military officers of the Batista Regime were in the invading force.

A total of 13 men were interrogated, the remaining continuing in much the same vein as those mentioned above, with the exception of the uncooperative prisoner, [REDACTED] b7c

Similar interrogations of prisoners were resumed over the same Cuban television station on later days. It appeared that all of these programs were used for anti-U. S. propaganda purposes.

On April 25, 1961, [REDACTED] advised that Cuban short wave broadcasts received that day indicated that a mass execution of the participants in the invasion of Cuba would take place on May 1, 1961. At the same time, all the people of Cuba were urged to attend the mass executions, and if unable to be there, they were requested to display posters and banners advertising the success of the "Socialist Revolution." b2 b7D

REACTION IN MIAMI

The April 21, 1961, issue of the "Miami Herald" carried an article entitled, "Fifteen Thousand Ask OAS for Aid Here." This article reflected that more than fifteen thousand Cubans gathered in front of the Dupont Plaza Hotel on the night of April 20, 1961, beseeching aid of the Organization of American States in ridding their homeland of Communism. Object of the rally was [REDACTED] b7c [REDACTED] who was on the 12th Floor of the [REDACTED]

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RE: CUBAN SITUATION (FOR PERIOD 4/15-25/61)

~~SECRET~~

Dupont Plaza Hotel to receive a reward from the Alianza Interamericana as "Man of the Year." The article stated that [REDACTED] spoke briefly to newsmen, stating "This is a political matter of the Cuban people. I am confident the Cuban people will arrive at a proper solution by their own effort." b7C

On April 22, 1961, [REDACTED] advised that there was developing in Miami a mass move on the part of close relatives and friends of men who had participated in the invasion to visit Miami newspaper offices in order to blame the Central Intelligence Agency, the U. S. State Department, and the U. S. Government in general for the failure of the invasion attempt. [REDACTED] said that these persons have worked themselves into a state of great hysteria due to frustration caused by their inability to receive satisfactory answers concerning the plight of their loved ones, and by their inability to obtain information concerning the present and future status of the Revolutionary Council, the FRD, and the anti-Castro Movement in general. b2 b7D

On April 22, 1961, [REDACTED], who is well acquainted with conservative elements among the Cuban exiles in Miami, advised that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] had disclosed to him that [REDACTED] the Confederacion Trabajadores de Cuba en Exilio (Cuban Confederation of Workers in Exile), and Aureliano Sanchez Arango, leader of the anti-Castro organization known as the Triple A, had contacted [REDACTED] in an attempt to persuade him to join them in accusing the CIA and the FRD for the failure of the attempted infiltration-type invasion of Cuba. [REDACTED] said that [REDACTED] flatly rejected this idea in the belief that it was anti-Cuban and anti-patriotic. It was his belief that [REDACTED] and Sanchez Arango now hope to capitalize on the failure of the invasion and b2 b7D b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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RE: CUBAN SITUATION (FOR PERIOD 4/15-25/61)

~~SECRET~~

thus emerge from the present confusion as important leaders of the anti-Castro movement.

On April 23, 1961, [REDACTED] who is closely associated with anti-Castro organizations in Miami, advised that there was a great deal of talk among Cuban exiles in Miami with regard to organizing a mass meeting of anti-Castro groups within the next few days to protest failure of the Cuban invasion and to point an accusing finger at the FRD, CIA and the U. S. State Department. [REDACTED] felt that Sanchez Arango and leaders of the CTC in exile had spearheaded this move.

b2
b7D

The April 23, 1961, issue of the "Miami Herald" carried an article entitled, "Women Keep up Vigil." This article disclosed some Cuban women continued on their around-the-clock vigil at Bay Front Park, Miami. The vigil had began two days previously. Approximately 400 women had milled around the park and one of their spokesmen, a [REDACTED] explained, "Our object is unity, unity of Cubans. We want help from the United States and the OAS (Organization of American States)." It has been observed that these women are surrounded by flags and placards, some of which request U. S. intervention in Cuba. Their placards requested arms and material to fight.

b7C

On April 25, 1961, [REDACTED] advised that a group of individuals who are members and sympathizers of the FRD had just departed for Washington, D. C. via Greyhound bus, and that on April 26, a large number of cars, forming a motorcade, were departing for Washington, D. C., as a part of the same group. The purpose of this motorcade was to express thanks to President Kennedy and to the United States for their aid to the Cuban exiles in their fight

b2
b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: CUBAN SITUATION (FOR PERIOD 4/15-25/61)

to overthrow Castro. They expected to stage possible demonstrations at the White House. They also expected to picket the Russian Embassy in Washington before returning to Miami. Several hundred Cubans were participating in this trip.

REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL - RECRUITING

On April 21, 1961, [REDACTED] advised that a U. S. agency had ordered the FRD to discontinue recruiting activities in the Miami area.

On April 22, 1961, [REDACTED] said that [REDACTED] the Revolutionary Council, had issued orders that the FRD recruiting establishments should not be closed. On April 23, [REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] was issuing current operational instructions to the FRD recruiting offices in Miami, and that widespread changes in the structure of the FRD plans and its internal character were in the process of being formulated. Recruiting continued in Miami at a greatly slackened pace.

TRAVEL BETWEEN MIAMI AND CUBA

On April 25, 1961, [REDACTED] Pan American World Airways, Miami, advised that Pan American World Airlines had resumed flights at 12:45 P.M. that date to and from Cuba. The first flight left with 18 passengers on board. Of these, 4 had relinquished permanent resident status, 2 were U. S. citizens with permission from the U. S. State Department, and, 12 were visitors returning to Cuba. PAWA had discontinued flights to and from Cuba on April 17, 1961.

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RE: CUBAN SITUATION (FOR PERIOD 4/15-25/61)

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-19*-

~~SECRET~~

5-1-61

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (97-3097)

FROM: SAC, WFO (72-70)

**PAUL HAROLD ODEZ, aka
LA-CUBA**

0
POLITICAL MATTERS- CUBA

**Rebulettype 4-28-61, captioned "CUBAN SITUATION;
LA-CUBA."**

With regard to information contained on page 2
of retel indicating a [REDACTED] issued "final instructions"
to subject, it should be noted that no one by the name of
[REDACTED] is assigned to WFO;

SA [REDACTED], assigned to the Applicant Squad,
WFO, advised on 5-1-61, that he has never interviewed the
subject or been contacted by the subject.

From the above, it is obvious the information
attributed to the subject is a complete fabrication.

④ - Bureau
(1 - 100-12-210)
2 - WFO
(1 - 100-30927)

**EM:ctw
(4)**

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/30/05 BY *AK/60209/TAM/MLT/KBR*

50
50 MAY 10 1961

109-12-210-
NOT RECORDED
MAY 5 1961

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 97-3597-20

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

5

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available release to you.

Section 552Section 552a☒ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☒ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)

NATIONAL SECURITY ACT
OF 1947 AND THE
CIA ACT OF 1949

☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to the subject of your request or the subject of your request is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

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X Deleted Page(s) X
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XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

XXXXXX
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F B I

Date: 5/2/61

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTELREGIS. AIR MAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, TAMPA (105-365)

SUBJECT: CUBAN SITUATION
IS - CUBAALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/6/00 BY AUC/60209/TAM/MCT/KER

Re Tampa teletype 5/1/61.

Enclosed are appropriate copies of letterhead memorandum
for dissemination purposes.A copy of enclosed memorandum is being furnished to CIC
locally.The source who furnished information contained in enclosed
memorandum is identified as [REDACTED] (RAC).Sources who furnished information set forth in characterization
of the United Klans Organization are identified as follows:

- P.
③ - Bureau (Encl. 8) (Rm)
4 - Tampa (105-365)
(lcc-157-2)
(lcc-80-139)
(lcc-105-107)

GRM:pd
(7)

EX-105

REC-76

Copy to: CIA/State/~~OSI~~
ONI/OSI/G2by routing slip for info. 15 MAY 4 1961
Date 5-5-61 by VHN/ST1cc to dpt. July: pr 5/8/61
1cc org. unit

ENCLOSURE

NAT. INT. SEC.

Approved: [Signature] Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

50 MAY 18 1961



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Tampa, Florida
May 2, 1961

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/6/06 BY AUC/60309/TAM/MLT/KBR

EFFIGY OF FIDEL CASTRO BURNED BY
UNITED KLANS, TAMPA, FLORIDA
MAY 1, 1961

A source of information who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised [REDACTED] the United Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of America, Inc., [REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED]

Information relative to plans of the United Klan was disseminated to SA [REDACTED] 111th CIC Group, Tampa, also to [REDACTED] Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office, and to Chief of Police NEIL BROWN, Tampa Police Department, on May 1, 1961.

b7C

On May 2, 1961, issue of the Tampa Tribune carried a photograph of a "group of hooded and masked men of the United Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan" gathered around a burning cross on one arm of which was hung a dummy representing FIDEL CASTRO.

ENCLOSURE

107-12-310-2973

The writeup by said newspaper indicated that the Klansmen were "pretty burned up" about FIDEL ordering an effigy of President KENNEDY burned in Klan robes during May Day demonstrations in Cuba on May 1, 1961, so Klansmen and women "all from an area within 30 miles of Tampa", gathered in a pasture southeast of Tampa on the night of May 1, 1961 "to return the compliments to CASTRO". The article said "the dummy was wearing Corporal stripes on its uniform until someone suggested CASTRO's effigy be demoted to 'yardbird' before the cremation".

**UNITED KLANS, KNIGHTS OF THE
KU KLUX KLAN OF AMERICA, INC.**

The source mentioned above advised on March 22, 1961

SA

[REDACTED]

b7C
b7D
USA

A second source advised on October 12, 1956, that [REDACTED] organized a new Klan group at Atlanta, Georgia in 1953. This organization received a corporate charter in Georgia in October, 1955, under the name U. S. Klans.

b7C

The second, third and fourth source advised in October, 1956, that U. S. Klans has no affiliation with any previous Klan group but utilizes with minor changes the Klan Kloran or ritual written in about 1915 by WILLIAM JOSEPH SIMMONS for use by the now defunct Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (1915-1944).

USA

These sources advised U. S. Klans has as its principal aims and objectives the promotion of Americanism, white supremacy and segregation. Source 3 stated the aims, objectives and principles for all practical purposes are the same as those of Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

The second, third and fourth source stated that on numerous occasions [REDACTED] has announced objectives will be met through legal means and without violence. In addition, the fourth source and a fifth source advised Klan officials expect to achieve objectives through strength in membership, thus insuring selection of public officials who are sympathetic with their views. b7C

The fourth and fifth sources advised in November, 1956, that [REDACTED] and other individuals responsible for organizing U. S. Klans are former officers and members of the Association of Georgia Klans (AGK). AGK has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450. b7C

The second through seventh sources advised in 1958 that the U. S. Klans continues as the principal Klan in operation and is actively engaged in recruiting members in several southern states. These sources advised that the U. S. Klans has made considerable progress within the past year in opening new units in the Southern States.

The second through seventh sources have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Belmont ☒ _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. DeLoach ☒ _____
Mr. Evans _____
Mr. Malone _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Ingram _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

Political Matters
Cuba

REC-83

109-12-210-2974

EX-116

3 MAY 9 1961

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

3 ENCLOSURE

50 MAY 15 1961

109-12-210

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b7C

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109-12-210-2999

[illegible]

Likewise the United States, in the wake of the Cuban defeat, can expect serious deterioration or loss in Laos, in Vietnam, and in much of Latin America.

All week the President and advisers have been considering what course the administration should take to meet this danger. Kennedy, who has a keen sense of history, knows full well that his administration, his place in history as the first Catholic President and one of the youngest, can be made or broken by what he does next. His decision of the next few days can influence history for years to come.

The alternatives he faces, generally speaking, are three: 1—intervene by force of arms; 2—stave out Castro by either an embargo or a blockade; 3—sit tight and combat communism around the hemisphere by an intensive drive to win friends and influence people.

DIAGNOSING THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A GOOD AND A BAD LEAD

1. 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481</

AND RUTH said, Intreat me not to leave thee, or to return again following after thee: for whither thou goest, I will go, and where thou lodgest, I will lodge: thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God.

Where thou diest, I will die,
and there will I be buried:
the Lord do so to me and
more also: if ought but death
part thee and me.

From Ruth I

been itching for a chance to get our bases out of Turkey and Iran. This is probably the Kremlin's No. 1 objective. The Red army could walk into either country tomorrow and take it within a few days. The only thing that keeps it out is fear of the American atomic bomb.

The first of these is the fact that the
 Government has been unable to
 secure the necessary funds to
 carry out its policy. This is due
 to the fact that the Government
 has been unable to secure the
 necessary funds to carry out its
 policy. This is due to the fact
 that the Government has been
 unable to secure the necessary
 funds to carry out its policy.

It's also difficult for a President who campaigned on the charge that the previous administration had coasted. However, it may be the most important in the long run—provided the administration really works at the job of building up the neglected fences of the Good Neighbor policy in Latin America.

4665-010-01-601

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Item 3.

Item 6? Oh, no - This was meant to be -

This would help the poor - so what happens - tied-up - scraped. cannot call it what you may

Item 2 wasn't though, eh?
Oh no, that favored Big Business.

I am just about convinced that the capital, Washington, D. C. is a, "den of thieves", legal one you know —

House Democrats Fumble Minimum Wage Bill In Committee



By ROBERT B. HOYT
of our Washington bureau
WASHINGTON — The pro-Kennedy majority in the House-Senate minimum wage conference has fumbled the ball—at least temporarily. To recover, the administration is going to be forced to embarrass either Senate Labor Committee Chairman Pat McNamara or Sen. Wayne

MOORE Morse.
Impossible bungling by House Labor Committee Democrats is responsible, and Rep. William Ayres, the Republican sponsor of the minimum wage bill passed by the House, is getting a good laugh.

The snarl revolves around the plan backed by the administration, and passed by the Senate, to give newly overworked workers overtime protection and to raise their minimum wages through annual escalators to the level of workers previously covered.

House bill, sponsored by Ayres and Rep. F. Paul Hall of North Carolina, would have to drop this pro-

When the issue arose in conference (April 25) both the House and Senate conference groups approved the Senate bill's more liberal proposal. Later, after checking with Speaker Sam Rayburn, Labor Committee Chairman Adam Clayton Powell and Rep. James Roosevelt decided they would have to drop this pro-

vision to get enough votes in the House to approve the conference report.
But the conferees already have approved the item. It can only be reversed if both Senate and House groups vote again on the item.
And — if the Senate conferees are to vote again on

the item — either Sen. McNamara or Sen. Morse must first vote for reconsideration. Both senators have been strong advocates of the administration plan, and ad-

vant critics of proposals to create a group of "second class citizens" who would get a lower legal minimum wage than other workers and no over-time protection.
The conferees are scheduled to meet again this afternoon by which time Chairman Powell hopes to have devised a plan to get out of his predicament.

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DATE 12/30/05 BY PAUL WOOD
TAM/MCT/KBR

Item 3-

What a shock! But $2+2=4$, eh?
Kennedy father many times a
millionaire - was on Hoover's Com. - in-
vestigating Governmental Dept's, etc -
now I see why we had no competition
Democratic Presidential nomination
Convention and why the Attorney Gen
from Big Business. Will it now
stop? (This fight by Big Business
to harass the poor and put blinders
on them.)

You talk about brash and money
loving dictators in Central and South
America. Why some of our living
ex presidents must have fortunes
put away from big deals with Big
Business at the poor American ex-
pense.

The Hoover Commission, of which President Kennedy's father was a member, looked into the CIA and was astonished at what they found. They requested General Mark Clark to make a study and to file a report. That report has been kept secret from the American Congress and the American people. Before President Kennedy goes any further he might have a look at this report.

Attorney General Lined Up Behind Oil And Gas Lobby?

By DREW PEARSON

WASHINGTON—The attorney general of the United States happens to be the brother of the President of the United States. He helped elect his brother and generally seems friendly with his brother. But apparently he doesn't communicate with his brother regarding his brother's important position of protecting the consumer.



Pearson

For, while the President was taking a courageous stand for the appointment to the Federal Power Commission of two men who have bucked the big power lobbies, Joseph Swidler and Howard Morgan, brother Bobby was filing a petition with the Supreme Court, favoring the power lobbies.

This might be merely an interesting example of brother crossing up brother, were it not for the fact that it will cost American housewives a good many million dollars when they pay their monthly gas and electric light bills.

What happened is that the State of California, under Kennedy's friend Gov. Pat Brown, tried to reduce rates for California consumers. The Califor-

nia Public Utilities Commission ruled against El Paso Natural Gas, which supplies most of the gas to California, on a question of tax depreciation. If the gas company benefited from a quickie tax depreciation, the California commission ruled, then the people of California should get the benefit of that tax reduction by having their rates reduced.

★ ★ ★

THE FEDERAL Power Commission, however, reversed this. This was not surprising, because the power commission was stacked by Eisenhower in favor of the big gas and oil companies.

This was one of the things President Kennedy, during his campaign, promised to clean up. But brother Bobby, though his campaign manager, seems to have forgotten this.

As attorney general, last week he filed a petition with the Supreme Court opposing the people of California and siding with the lobby-dominated Federal Power Commission which his brother is trying to renovate.

Attorneys for the California Public Utilities Commission and the State of California had previously conferred with Bobby's attorneys. They urged the Justice Department to file a brief supporting the consumer, not El Paso Natural Gas. They

Washington

Merry-Go-Round

called attention to the fact that three state Supreme Courts—Maine, Pennsylvania and North Dakota — had held for the consumer, while Illinois held for the gas and power companies; therefore, the whole matter should be decided by the U.S. Supreme Court.

★ ★ ★

HOWEVER, brother Bobby's lawyers argued that the Supreme Court shouldn't be bothered with the case. The Federal Power Commissioner had decided the matter, they said. They completely ignored the President's attempt to clean up this same Federal Power Commission.

So after asking for 60 days of delay to stew over the matter, brother Bobby's lawyers last week filed a petition putting the Justice Department and the Kennedy administration on the side of El Paso Natural Gas. The Supreme Court was asked not to review the case.

Efforts to reach brother Bobby to see why he was differing with his brother's position were unsuccessful.

XXXXXX
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XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
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1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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Section 552

Section 552a

☐ (b)(1)

☐ (b)(7)(A)

☐ (d)(5)

☐ (b)(2)

☐ (b)(7)(B)

☐ (j)(2)

☐ (b)(3)

☐ (b)(7)(C)

☐ (k)(1)

☐ (b)(7)(D)

☐ (k)(2)

☐ (b)(7)(E)

☐ (k)(3)

☐ (b)(7)(F)

☐ (k)(4)

☐ (b)(4)

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☐ (b)(6)

☐ (k)(7)

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Section 552Section 552a☒ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☒ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)

NATIONAL SECURITY ACT
OF 1947 AND THE
CIA ACT OF 1949

☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of _____

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

109-HQ-12-210-2976

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X Deleted Page(s) X
X No Duplication Fee X
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XXXXXX

A. H. Belmont

5-1-61

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - [REDACTED]
1 - Mr. Cotter
1 - [REDACTED]

b7C

**CURRENT FOREIGN RELATIONS
FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS**

- CUBA

The publication "Current Foreign Relations" is a policy report of the Department of State. Issue #17 dated 4-26-61 has been received.

CHINA

It is of interest in considering the aftermath of the recent invasion of Cuba from the standpoint of what State is doing and intends to do as a result of the failure of the invasion.

State asserts its belief that Cuba, under the Castro regime, has been converted by the Soviet-Sino bloc into a Western Hemisphere satellite and as such threatens the security of the U.S. and the Hemisphere. It took note of President Kennedy's determination that the U.S. act collectively, if possible, but alone, if necessary.

State's planned action as of 4-26-61 was one of consultation. It has instructed its representatives in Latin America to consult with the respective governments in that area to discuss the problem and steps for solution. State is calling in all U.S. Ambassadors to those countries for simultaneous consultations. It is informing all Latin-American Governments of its plans to move vigorously in implementing the "Alliance for Progress" (the President's program for strengthening Latin America).

State indicates it has strongly protested to Soviet bloc regimes the pro-Castro and anti-U.S. demonstrations connected with events in Cuba which it described as officially organized. These demonstrations occurred in the U.S.S.R., Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

State analyzed world reaction to events in Cuba and said except for Europe the world reacted unfavorably to the alleged U.S. role to the Cuban invasion. Only European

① 109-New
109-12-210 (FEM - Cuba)
SED:dmd

109-12-210-
NOT RECORDED
102 MAY 10 1961

55 MAY 15 1961

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/29/08 BY 60322/ATM/WT/KDB

FILED IN 109-631-3

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: CURRENT FOREIGN RELATIONS
109-New

conservatives and moderates applauded the action and they did not hesitate to decry U.S. blundering when invasion failed. Latin America was less critical but viewed U.S. action with mixed feelings. The neutralist and less developed countries in the world viewed it as crucial to U.S.- Soviet power struggle and considered the failure as another Soviet success at the expense of the U.S. It concluded the failure of the invasion severely damaged U.S. prestige.

ACTION:

For information. This policy document does not indicate State, as of 4-26-61, had arrived at any new plan of action with respect to Cuba.

6
511

attest

Can we
File No. 100
Not addressed
to me
pg 8

There is a [redacted] investigated by the N.Y. Post that is going around among N.Y. Cuban exiles that Central Intelligence Agency rushed the Cuban invasion prematurely to kill-off the headline in newspapers of the murder of 6,000,000 people by the Germans.

The story is that there are about 600 to 1000 reporters in Israel for the trial of Eichmann. The Germans are afraid that Eichmann might talk and give the names of high Nazi officials now prominent in Adenauer's government, and who had ordered these mass murders of millions of civilians. The Germans are afraid that this might make the world remember other German war crimes such as butchering American fliers and other soldiers.

Because Adenauer was afraid of this, he tried to bribe the Israel Government to stop Eichmann's trial. When he failed, he apparently decided to come to the U.S. and appeal to the C.I.A. and other officials to do something to distract the public from horrors perpetrated by the Germans.

Even though the C.I.A. had no time to alert the underground leaders in Cuba, they decided to help the Germans and Adenauer by giving the signal to invade Cuba, and so steal the newspaper headlines and radio comments from Eichmann's mass murder trial

The Cuban leaders in America insisted they needed 2 to 3 more months to soften-up Castro's gangsters and to mobilize the Cuban underground before going inside Cuba. But the C.I.A. ignored the Cuban leaders. Apparently that's why the Cuban invasion started on exactly the same day that Eichmann was put on trial. It succeeded in pushing the Nazi's trial into an important second-rate story on back pages and a brief mention on the air.

This trick worked well for Adenauer and the Germans even though it sacrificed the lives of 600 Cuban volunteers and killed the chances to overthrow Castro

No wonder the Germans call Adenauer "the old fox". He got the C.I.A. to do just what he wanted in spite of their better judgement that they were endangering the invasion and might hurt the U.S. everywhere.

[redacted]

Political matters - Cuba

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/6/06 BY AUC/62309/HAM/MCT/KER

56 MAY 12 1961

MB

b7c

101-1-210-2979

MAY 8 1961

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Section 552

Section 552a

☒ (b)(1)

☐ (b)(7)(A)

☐ (d)(5)

☐ (b)(2)

☐ (b)(7)(B)

☐ (j)(2)

☒ (b)(3)

☐ (b)(7)(C)

☐ (k)(1)

NATIONAL SECURITY ACT

☐ (b)(7)(D)

☐ (k)(2)

OF 1947 AND THE

☐ (b)(7)(E)

☐ (k)(3)

CIA ACT OF 1949

☐ (b)(7)(F)

☐ (k)(4)

☐ (b)(4)

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Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☒ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

109-40-12-210-2981

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X No Duplication Fee X
X for this page X
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XXXXXX

UNITED STATES

Memorandum

TO : A. H. Belmont *MB*

1 - Parsons
1 - Mohr
1 - Belmont
1 - DeLoach
1 - [REDACTED]
1 - [REDACTED]

DATE: April 21, 1961

Tolson _____
Parsons _____
Mohr _____
Belmont _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

FROM : [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: CUBAN SITUATION

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/10/06 BY AUC/60309/TAM/MCT/KBR

Political Matter - Cuba

In view of reports that invasion of Cuba failed because of unexpected resistance from Soviet MIG's and tanks we have reviewed our files for data concerning presence of such in Cuba prior to the invasion. To our knowledge, U. S. had no documentary proof (photographs, actual observations by U. S. intelligence representatives or their established sources) that MIG's were in Cuba, but total of 49 Soviet or Soviet-bloc tanks and assault guns had been photographed in Cuba as of February, 1961. Consistent but unsubstantiated reports were received between September, 1960, and April, 1961, that Cuba had estimated 30 MIG's, but these reports were never officially accepted due to lack of documentation. A summary follows.

U. S. INTELLIGENCE BOARD (USIB) EVALUATIONS:

On 11/30/60 a USIB survey of Cuban military capabilities listed an estimated 40 Soviet tanks in Cuba and no Soviet or Soviet-bloc aircraft. On 2/9/61 USIB estimated 104 Soviet or Soviet-bloc medium tanks, 21 heavy tanks and 50 assault guns had been received by Cuba since 1/1/59. Fifteen of the medium tanks, 15 heavy tanks and 19 assault guns had been photographed. It was also estimated that from 10 to 16 Soviet helicopters and 12 Czech propeller airplanes were in Cuba. This USIB report concluded there was no hard evidence that MIG's, nuclear weapons and missiles had been received by Cuba. These USIB reports were available to the other interested agencies.

FBI DATA:

On 1/19/61 [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] told our Miami office they knew 12 Czech trainer planes (propeller) and 25 Soviet helicopters were in Cuba. They furnished a complete listing of aircraft available to Cuba based on their personal knowledge and said they never physically observed a MIG there. On 4/7/61 [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] told Miami that 39 MIG-17's were located at San Antonio Air Base in Cuba but were kept covered so they could not be readily identified. These items were disseminated to State Department, Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), the military agencies and The Joint Staff as received.

REC- 40

MAY 10 1961

109-12-210
RAM:jwh *jwh*
(10)

1 - 105-89923 (CLIP)

1 - 113-7-210 (Military and Naval Matters - Cuba)

55 MAY 1961

101 XE

b7c

105-89923-
113-7-210-
COPY FILED IN

b7c

109-12-210-2982

Memorandum Donahoe to Belmont
Re: CUBAN SITUATION
109-12-210

Since the invasion started, one Cuban refugee told Miami he saw bill of lading for 6 MIG's on 3/3/61 and that large crates were being unloaded from a ship at a Havana dock where he observed the bill of lading.

b1
b3


(c)

OBSERVATIONS:

A total of 6 reports that MIG's were located at the San Antonio Air Base was received. The average number reported was approximately 30 and there is considerable documentary evidence that the runways and facilities there had been enlarged to accommodate jets. Through communications intelligence (no dissemination) we know that 10 or 11 Soviet ships loaded with military cargo (approximately 35,000 tons) arrived in Cuba between September, 1960, and April 10, 1961. In each instance the immediate unloading area was closed and those who did see the cargo leave could only say there were many huge crates shrouded by canvas or other camouflage and without identifiable markings. It is not known what efforts were made by other U. S. intelligence agencies to photograph aircraft in Cuba. It is pointed out that most of the reports received mentioned that the MIG's were covered, hidden inside hangars or stored in caves. No effort was made to summarize reports based on pure rumor and gossip concerning Soviet planes and tanks in Cuba.

ACTION:

For information.

Handwritten signatures and initials:
- A large circular stamp with a signature inside.
- A signature that appears to be "S. B. [unclear]".
- A signature that appears to be "over".
- A checkmark.
- A signature that appears to be "J".
- A signature that appears to be "R. M.". 

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAY 1 1961

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	/
Mr. Parsons	/
Mr. Mohr	/
Mr. Belmont	/
Mr. Callahan	/
Mr. Conrad	/
Mr. DeLoach	/
Mr. Evans	/
Mr. Malone	/
Mr. Rosen	/
Mr. Tavel	/
Mr. Trotter	/
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	/
Tele. Room	/
Mr. Ingram	/
Miss Gandy	/

URGENT 5-1-61 11-05 AM EST WHM

TO DIRECTOR, FBI POLITICAL ACTIVITIES - CUBA

FROM SAC, TAMPA /105-365/ 1P Racial

CUBAN SITUATION, IS, CUBA. [REDACTED] ADVISED

[REDACTED] UNITED KLANS PAREN

(FORMERLY U. S. KLANS) ENPAREN

[REDACTED]

Police Dept. Sheriff's Office
PD, HILLSBOROUGH CO. SO, AND CIC HAVE BEEN ADVISED, LETTERHEAD
MEMO WILL BE SUBMITTED.

END AND ACK

12-06 APM OK FBI WA WC

55 MAY 15 1961

TO: [REDACTED]

12:06 PM 5/15/61

TAMPA 109-12-210-2983

Counter Intelligence Corps, 15 MAY 1961

10

[REDACTED]

b7c

b2
b7D

b7c

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/1/05 BY AUC 102309THAM/INT/KAR

F B I

Date: 5/5/61

REC-36

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. Parsons _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Belmont ✓
 Mr. Callahan _____
 Mr. Conrad _____
 Mr. DeLoach ✓
 Mr. Evans _____
 Mr. Malone _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tavel _____
 Mr. Trotter _____
 Mr. W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Mr. Ingram _____
 Miss Gandy _____

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)

FROM: SAC, WFO (97-1017)

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 2-7-86 BY 9145 JFE/ab/let
 FOIA# 259,141

Re Bureau telephone call to WFO this date and
 Bureau airtel dated 5/5/61, captioned as above.

The Honorable GLENARD P. LIPSCOMB, 24th District
 of California, NHOB, Rm. 1339, was interviewed by SA [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED] this date, at his request, and made available
 material presented to him on 4/27/61, by [REDACTED] b7C

[REDACTED] and [REDACTED]
 admitted anti-Castro Cubans.

The material consisted of the following:

(a) A 29 page report, [REDACTED] b7C
 [REDACTED] concerning the Pan American Health
 Organization (PAHO); its personnel, projects, malaria
 eradication campaign, agreement between PAHO and the Cuban
 Government, fellowship program and Lederle Laboratories. am

P
 ③ Bureau
 1- Los Angeles (Info) (RM)
 1- Miami (Info) (RM)
 1- WFO

JGG:rps
 (6)

AIRTEL

C. C. Wick

EX-116

MAY 11 1961

Approved: W

Sent _____ M Per _____

62 MAY 17 1961

Special Agent in Charge

WFO 97-1017

(b) An eleven page document entitled "Recollections from the Base 'TRAX' in Guatemala" commencing from April 10, 1961, and extending through April 25, 1961, concerning the recollections of [REDACTED] pertaining to the Cuban invasion. b7C

(c) 12 communications dealing with the acquisition of Russian-made vehicles and spare parts to be utilized in the "malaria eradication program" in Cuba.

Concerning the 29 page report mentioned above, Congressman LIPSCOMB pointed out that he furnished a copy of the report to the Honorable JOHN J. ROONEY, HOB, Rm. 1114, on 5/4/61. Congressman ROONEY in turn, on 5/4/61, forwarded a copy of the report to ROGER W. JONES, Deputy Under Secretary of State. DC

Congressman LIPSCOMB has not disseminated, other than to the FBI, items (b) and (c).

[REDACTED] b7C

WFO will analyze the material made available by Congressman LIPSCOMB and submit result to the Bureau under the appropriate captions, where applicable.

Copies are furnished to Los Angeles and Miami for info due to residence of [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] b7C

UNITED STATES

NT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)

DATE: 5/8/61

FROM : SAC, TAMPA (105-365)

SUBJECT: CUBAN SITUATION
IS - CUBA

Remytel, 4/28/61. 109-12-210-2953

Enclosed is letterhead memorandum concerning captioned matter. The source of information mentioned therein is PSI [REDACTED] whose identity is known to the Bureau.

b7C
b7D

P

- 2 - Bureau (109-12-210) (Encl.9) (RM)
1 - Tampa (105-365)

HKR:blp
(3)

Copy to: CIA/State/ [REDACTED] USA
ONI/OSI/G2
by routing slip for info. VHN/st
Date 5-17-61 by

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/6/06 BY AUC/60309/HAM/UCT/KER

REC-92

MAY 11 1961

ENCLOSURE

57 MAY 18 1961

2985



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Tampa, Florida

May 8, 1961

CUBAN SITUATION
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

complainant
[REDACTED] b7C
Tampa, Florida, on April 28, 1961, made available a mimeographed circular which he said was one of a number of such circulars distributed during the night hours of April 27-28, 1961, by unknown persons at his company's cigar factory on 19th Street, Tampa.

The circular bears a drawing of a hammer and sickle and crude lettering of a message in Spanish, which is translated as follows:

"The threat of Kennedy is equal to the threat of Hitler. We destroyed in seventy-two hours an invasion which the Yankees organized in six months. FATHERLAND OR DEATH."

A confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised April 28, 1961, that circulars identical to the above were also distributed at the cigar factory of Gradiatz-Annis Company and that the foreman there had seen one of the women employees distributing them.

The same source reported that a group of Cubans opposed to FIDEL CASTRO were planning to picket in downtown Tampa, April 29, 1961, carrying placards thanking President KENNEDY for his support and condemning CASTRO for the "blood bath" in Cuba.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE *2/6/06* BY *AUC/60309/AM/MCT/KAR*

ENCLOSURE

109-12-210-2985

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: MAY 9 1961

Wagstaff FROM : SAC, MIAMI (105-3902)

SUBJECT: CUBAN SITUATION
IS - CUBA; RA - CUBA

Political Matters

Enclosed are 11 copies of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above.

The source in the letterhead memorandum is [REDACTED] who requested that his identity be concealed.

For the information of the Bureau, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] the American Patriotic Action Movement (MAPA), which is an underground organization directed towards the end of overthrowing FIDEL CASTRO, Prime Minister of Cuba.

No further action is being taken in this matter by the Miami Office.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/9/06 BY [REDACTED]

2 - Bureau (encls. 11)

1 - Miami

WGR:mgw

(3)

Copy to: CIA/State/RAB, OSI/OSI/G2

by routing slip for info

Date 5-17-61 by [REDACTED]

63 MAY 25 1961

MAY 11 1961

NAT. INT. SEC.

b7C
b7D

b7C
b7D

b7C



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer **105-3902**
File No.

Miami, Florida

MAY 9 1961

Re: CUBAN SITUATION

On May 4, 1961, the source, a Cuban citizen residing in exile in the United States, who during his residence in Cuba and also in the United States, maintained close contact with the underground activities directed against the Cuban Revolutionary Government regime in Cuba, and who is in an excellent position to furnish reliable information, volunteered the following information.

Cuba
The Movimiento Accion Patriotica Americana
(American Patriotic Action Movement), organized on June 15, 1960 in Cuba, despite the failure of the Cuban exile invasion of Cuba on April 17 - 19, 1961, continues to be active in Cuba. This organization has not been affected in its effectiveness since April 19, 1961, however, it has become inactive in order to protect the identity of its members. The purpose of the organization is for the following reasons:

- 1) To bring about the physical elimination of the three top leaders of the Cuban Revolutionary Government, i.e., Fidel Castro, Prime Minister; Raul Castro, Minister of the Armed Forces, and Ernesto "Che" Guevara, Chief of Economic Matters.
- 2) Carry out systematic and organized acts of sabotage against public utilities, transportation facilities, and airlines operating in Cuba.
- 3) To recruit new participants for the sabotage and assassination brigade within Cuba.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/9/06 BY BUR/6020/TAM/MCT/KBR

ENCLOSURE

105-12-210-2986

Re: CUBAN SITUATION

4) Attempt to recruit military volunteers from Central Latin American countries for service in Cuba.

The source stated that this organization has sufficient representatives in Latin American countries to bring about such a recruitment; however, no recruiting will be done in the United States for volunteers other than among non-United States citizens. Source also stated that it is not planned that any expeditions will leave from the United States for Cuba. The source stated that the main objectives of the sabotage brigade of this organization is to take out of action television and radio facilities, electric company service, oil refineries and to demolish some of the port facilities and bridges.

This memorandum is loaned to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

1-23-60

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

SEARCH SLIP
Movimiento Accion Patriótica
Subj: Americano

Supervisor [REDACTED] Room 1531
Searcher
R# _____ Date _____ Initial _____

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

Movimiento Anticomunista
Obra Campesina
NY 97-4081
NY 109-584-758 p 9
Movimiento Democrático
Cristiano
NY 97-410
Movimiento Democrático
Martiano
NY 105-98006
Movimiento America
Latina Mexico
NY 105-94159

☐ Name Searching Unit - Room 6527 67C
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
☐ Forward to File Review
☒ Attention [REDACTED]
☐ Return to [REDACTED] 1531
Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☒ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☐ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☐ Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

☐ Restricted to Locality of _____
☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☒ Variations

Subject Movimiento Accion Patriótica
Birth Date & Place AMERICANA
Address _____

Localities _____
R# _____ Date _____ Searcher Initials lem
Page _____

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

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DATE 2/2/80 BY SP8/BJE

American Patriotic Action
Movement (MAPA)
NR
American Patriotic Action
Movement
NR
American Patriotic Assn.
NY 94-1-18665-1
American Patriotic Club
NY 61-7559-2171X7
American Patriotic Comm.
NY 65-57411-510 el 2
American Patriotic Corps
105-26550
NY American Patriotic Comm.
NY 94-1-20853
NR American Patriotic Kelly
65-2684-4

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
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- ☒ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available release to you.

Section 552Section 552a☒ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☒ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)NATIONAL SECURITY ACT☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)OF 1947 AND THE☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)CIA ACT OF 1949☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to the subject of your request or the subject of your request is listed in the title only.

- ☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

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Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of _____

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X Deleted Page(s) X
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XXXXXX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- Parsons
- Belmont
- Evans
- Donahoe

The Attorney General

May 10, 1961

109-12-210-2989
Director, FBI

REC-77

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

MAY 10 1 14 PM '61

[REDACTED] makes monthly trips to the United States from Cuba and regularly furnishes his observations concerning the Cuban situation to our Miami Office. On April 14, 1961, [REDACTED] furnished the following data which he received from a source [REDACTED] with whom [REDACTED] has been in close contact for approximately [REDACTED]

b7C

[REDACTED] said that, prior to April 13, 1961, he learned that Castro was preparing to wreck the Eleventh Inter-American Conference scheduled for Quito, Ecuador, on May 24, 1961. Reportedly, Castro planned to take the side of Ecuador in a boundary dispute between Peru and Ecuador, which dispute the United States previously had helped to arbitrate and had decided in favor of Peru. Thereafter, Castro would accuse Peru of being a puppet of imperialism and the \$3,500,000 would be used to insure an impressive anti-United States propaganda display by communists in Ecuador during the Conference.

b7C

The Department of State has advised that the Eleventh Inter-American Conference originally scheduled for May 24, 1961, has been canceled by the Organization of American States.

109-12-210

1 - Mr. Byron K. White
Deputy Attorney General

RAM:ans

(9)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SEE NOTE PAGE 2

MAY 15 1961

MAY 11 1961

MAILED 6
MAY 10 1961
COMM-FBI

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The Attorney General

NOTE: Classified "~~Confidential~~" since unauthorized disclosure would seriously jeopardize and probably cause the death of [redacted] source [redacted] b7C
Memorandum, Donahoe to Belmont, 5-4-61, summarized the information contained herein and noted that dissemination had been made to the Department, State Department, CIA, USIA, and the military intelligence agencies. Data was also furnished to Legat, Rio de Janeiro, Treasury Department, and Commerce Department on 5-5-61. The Director instructed that a memo be furnished the Attorney General.

- 2 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: 5/4/61

FROM :

1 - Parsons
 1 - Mohr
 1 - Belmont
 1 - DeLoach
 1 - Sullivan
 1 - [REDACTED]
 1 - [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS -
CUBA

Tolson
 Parsons
 Mohr
 Belmont
 Callahan
 Conrad
 DeLoach
 Evans
 Malone
 Rosen
 Tavel
 Trotter
 Tele. Room
 Ingram
 Gandy

Miami source has furnished apparently reliable information that Cuban Ministry of State recently sent 3½ million dollars to Ecuador. Source believes money to be used to wreck Inter-American Conference scheduled for 5/24/61. Interested agencies have been notified. State Department confidentially advised Conference has been canceled.

[REDACTED] makes monthly trips between Cuba and United States and has regularly furnished his observations concerning Cuban situation to Miami Office. Approximately [REDACTED] placed a source [REDACTED] who still reports to [REDACTED] furnished the following data which he received from [REDACTED]

On 4/14/61, [REDACTED] furnished the following data which he received from [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] had already learned that Castro is preparing to wreck the Inter-American Conference scheduled in Ecuador during mid-May, 1961. Castro's scheme is to side with Ecuador in a boundary dispute between Peru and Ecuador in which the United States previously helped arbitrate and decided in favor of Peru. Castro will accuse Peru of being a puppet of imperialism. The 3½ million dollars reportedly will be used to insure an impressive anti-United States propaganda display by communists in Ecuador during the Inter-American Conference.

109-12-210

- 1 - 109-12-208 (FPM-Colombia)
- 1 - 109-12-212 (FPM-Ecuador)
- 1 - 109-576 (Potential Political Ramifications in Latin America Result of Cuban Revolution)

RAM:br:bart
 (11)

MAY 12 1961

cc 105-79798 (Element Inter-American Conference)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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 DATE 12/2/05 BY AUC/20377AM/MLT/KBR

Let to AG
 1 - Byron R. White
 Deputy AG
 5-10-61
 RAM:ams

MAY 12 1961
 YPS

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From

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/30/05 BY AUC/0309/TAM/MCT/KBR

Mr. Tolson ☒
Mr. Parsons ☒
Mr. Mohr ☒
Mr. Belmont ☒
Mr. Callahan ☒
Mr. Conrad ☒
Mr. DeLoach ☒
Mr. Evans ☒
Mr. Malone ☒
Mr. Rosen ☒
Mr. Tavel ☒
Mr. Trotter ☒
Mr. W.C. Sullivan ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Mr. Ingram ☒
Miss Gandy ☒

Deputy Attorney General
Solicitor General
Executive Assistant to the Attorney General ...
Assistant Attorney General, Antitrust
Assistant Attorney General, Tax
Assistant Attorney General, Civil
Assistant Attorney General, Lands
Assistant Attorney General, Criminal
Assistant Attorney General, Legal Counsel....
Assistant Attorney General, Alien Property...
Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security .
Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights
Administrative Assistant Attorney General....
Director, F.B.I.
Director, Bureau of Prisons
Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization
Pardon Attorney
Parole Board
Board of Immigration Appeals
Director, Public Information
Records Administration Office.....

MEMORANDUM

April 24, 1961

J. E. H.

Would you give me your ideas on this?

RFK

EXP. PROC.

APR 26 1961

Letter to AG, copy
to Deputy AG, enclosing
letterhead memorandum,
both dated 4/28/61
RBC: FET: bar
109-12-210-2990

REC-73

EX-116

MAY 12 1961

ENCLOSURE

XEROX
MAY 12 1961

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